THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,702—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-3	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
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	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th Aug.
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th ,,
					Friday.
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardlitt	18th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	23th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	2th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th ,,
CORONANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4008	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
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R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000 800	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

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STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 490.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
...gh 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued ...ally Reduced Rates, including the railway journey ...nd to Trieste.
...mers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd ...RINDISI on the 24th of each month.
...sengers and their luggage are conveyed free o... ...d by the Company's steam launch on the day ...ing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	11th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September 1889 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning no the 10th September.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	5th Sept.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th ,,

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail
CLAN SINCLAIR	Kewley	3,000	on or about 26th Aug.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

CLAN BUCHANAN	W. Millar	3,000	on or about 28th Aug.

THE Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates, passages, &c., apply to
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Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 25th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 23rd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on o about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or abou WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on o about SATURDAY, 24th August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 7th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons:	Date of leaving Calcutta.
DUKE OF SUTHERLAND	2,899	3rd September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, August 7, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Rs. 25 per dozen.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.		CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
20 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Chablis..... A favourite White Dinner Wine.	11 0
20 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Beaune..... A fine red full-bodied Wine.	11 0
25 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Macon ..... Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	13 8
23 0	Still.....BURGUNDY ...Pommard... This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	12 8
33 0	...Still.....BURGUNDY...Chambertin... This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	17 8
21 0	...Fine.....SAUTERNE...Barsac ..... A good light refreshing Wine.	11 8
24 0	...Superior SAUTERNE from the Bordeaux Dist... Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	13 8
33 0	...Haut ... SAUTERNE, very rich and fine.....	17 8

Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

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STRONG FOLDING SODA WATER BASKETS.

MADE OF ZINC WITH HINGES AND HANDLES.

FOR holding or carrying six Bottles of Aerated Water, Wine or Beer.
When not in use they fold into a small space and are very convenient for either sending for supplies or travelling.
Each Rs. 2.

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SURGICAL DRESSING BASINS.
Triangular in Shape.
Made to fit any part of the body.
The curves of the sides are moulded on the living model, so that in using any fluid the patient or clothing is not wetted.
Prices from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8.

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A DELICIOUS LAXATIVE
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

THESE LOZENGES are prepared with the finest Chocolate, and are far superior to any Laxative in the form of Lozenges yet introduced.
"CASCARA SAGRADA" or "SACRED BARK" is well known as the safest and most reliable Tonic Laxative of modern medicine.
Per Phial, Re. 1.

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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Is a rich Mellow Whisky whose qualities are due to age alone.
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The product of the best Distillery in Scotland.
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This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit, only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.
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The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.
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The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.
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A safe and Wholesome stimulant, eminently suited for Indian Consumption.
Rs. 22 per dozen.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

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Myrtle Green / Brown and Black / Rich Twill Silk. — FOX'S PATENT STEEL LOCK RIB PARAGON FRAMES. — Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles,

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SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS

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DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS NAPKINS.

THORPE & Co.,

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

Designs, Fern, Union Scroll Border on Table, with centre. Mosaic, Foxglove, Bay Leaf, Lotus Plant, Fleur-de-lis, &c., &c., &c.

Size 7ft. 6in. by 5ft.,
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Super Double Damask, cut by the yard, very useful for a long dining tables, neat centres with handsome border, 90 inches wide.
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DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS.
Size ¾ by ¾,
Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 12-8 per dozen.
Our new Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

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GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
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OLD PIANOS thoroughly renovated, equal to new.
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He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to
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Do. do. Correspondence Cards	0 12
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Autumn Leaves	0 12
Ivy Correspondence	1 8
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"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0 12
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Royal Nursery Correspondence ,,	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ,,	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet ,,	5 0
Fascination Cabinet ,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet	4 0
C-24 Cabinet each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence ,,	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0 12
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From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5
Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received

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With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
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Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 19th August 1889.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

RAILWAY CONTRACTORS are informed that it is possible that an extension of the Mysore State Railway from Mysore to Nunjengode, a distance of 15 miles, will be sanctioned next working season. An opportunity now offers of examining the country the proposed line will cross, so that Contractors may be prepared with carefully considered tenders when invited.

KEYLESS WATCHES.

GOLD HUNTING and Open Case Lever, three-quarter Plate, Cap, Six Holes, Jewelled, Enamel Dial, Sunk Seconds named, Gold Balance, best quality, by John Jones, of 338, Strand, London. Price Rs. 235, net Cash.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

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To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the WHOLE of the SAPPHIRES in POSSESSION of the STATE will be SHOWN and OFFERED FOR SALE during the third week of December next.

AMAR SINGH, Raja,
Prime Minister, Kashmir State.

MADRAS RACES, 1890.

JANUARY 21ST, 23RD, 25TH, AND 28TH.

NEXT ENTRANCES close on SEPTEMBER 1st.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secy., Races.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

THE undermentioned FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, the property of the Government of India.

1. KHUD COTTAGE.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 1,216 square yards. Accommodation, 6 main rooms in building and 12 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,364 and taxes, but not for next year. Was formerly known as Primrose Hill, and was bought in that name by Government from Mr. C. E. Buckland in 1883. The conveyance is accompanied by a Bond of Indemnity by the vendor, and a similar Bond will be given by Government to the purchaser.

2. MOUNT PLEASANT.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 691 square yards. Accommodation, 4 main rooms in building and 20 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,200 and taxes, but not for next year. Was purchased by Government more than 12 years ago and has been possessed by it as owner ever since.

3. ANNANDALE VIEW.—Up set price, Rs. 11,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 2,532 square yards. Accommodation 8 main rooms in building and 19 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 15th March 1882 from Mr. James Walker, who bought it from Mr. T. W. Knowles on 21st February 1879, who bought it from the Administrator-General of Bengal in September 1872.

4. PARA HALL.—Up set price, Rs. 15,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 442 square yards. Accommodation, 12 main rooms in building and 16 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,575 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 27th July 1883 from certain trustees of Major S. B. Goad, Major S. B. Goad having bought it on 29th May 1863 from the executor of one Charles H. Barrett.

5. SHEFFIELD (formerly KILMARNOCK).—Up set price, Rs. 8,000; area of Estate, 4,402 square yards. Accommodation, 10 main rooms in building and 11 out-houses. Has not been rented for current or next year. Sold to Government on 10th November 1881 by Mr. E. A. Baldwin, trustee of Mr. William Johnson, and by Messrs. C. W. Johnson and S. Johnson, beneficiaries under the same deed of trust in exercise of a power conferred by that deed. Mr. William Johnson bought the estate from Mr. G. E. Campbell on 8th October 1861, who had bought it on 8th October 1858 from the Executrix of Mr. H. T. Tapp of Simla.

6. MILSINGTON.—Up set price, Rs. 15,500; area of Estate, 4 acres 37 square yards. Accommodation, 8 main rooms and 19 out houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. This property vested in Government by escheat.

Fuller abstracts of title relating to the above properties can be seen, together with the title-deeds in original, by any person on application to the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Simla, at "Battsby," Simla, between the hours of noon and 2 p.m.

In each case the vendor will guarantee a clear title free of all encumbrances, and in any case where it may be desired a Bond of Indemnity guaranteeing this will be given in addition to the usual conveyance.

Plans of the Estates as offered for sale have been prepared, and, where necessary, boundary pillars conformable thereto have been erected.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of any of the above properties will be received by the Executive Engineer, Simla, Provincial Division, up to noon on the 30th September 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of any intending purchasers or their agents, who may wish to attend. The highest tender over the up set price for each building will be accepted.

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G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£165,250
RESERVE FUND.....£100,000

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;

They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T' was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, MURJEE MOOLJEE & F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	935
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	12½	5 do.	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,000
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	735
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	410
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		240
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	245
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	92½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	695
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.,	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	...
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	570
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	730
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,150
CityofBombayMfg.Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,010xd.
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	710
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 10	645xd.
Doorie S. & W. Ld....	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	590
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 25	655xd.
Framjee Petit S. and MMfg. Co., Ld. ...	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,000	1,000	..	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	..	655x.
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	540
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	315
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	665xd.
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	50	..	100
Increased ...	1,483	250	250	Rs. 10	203
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000	..	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	985
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	600	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	146
Madras United S.	5000		1,000	Rs. 100	2,027
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Gocouldas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,665
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100	..	10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	680
National S. & W. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	405
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 5	61
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1 085
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	825xd.
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200xd.
sson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W. Co.,		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	800
Victoria Mfg. Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S. ...	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	540

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	200
	750	150	150	p.ct	142
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.....	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld..		00	0	6 p.c.	600
BombayFlour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	610
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	78
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,575
Do. (3rd Issue) ..	2,000	62	375	Rs.	901
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	390
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	11
Deccan Paper Mills ..	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
India Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
KarracheeLighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	..
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	390
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	58
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	88	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,240
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	135
Western India Flour M. M. Mcdy & Co.....	000	1	125	Nil.	3,435
					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15
Carolas	,, 248
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 289
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11-7
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11-0
Pekin	,, 23-3-2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99½
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	103¼
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	230
Port Trust Bonds.....	97

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4¼d.
Do. do.	4 Do do....	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4¾d.
France.....	3 Do do....	1-72
Do.	6 Do. do...	1-73½
Calcutta.....	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	99¼
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' ...	99¼
China	60 Do. ...	221½

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—600 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

Clan Sinclair s—200 bales wool, G Toolseedas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—3,999 cwts castorseed, Tod, Durant and Co; 11,500 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts cartorseed, and 4,017 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 6,740 cwts wheat and 1,905 cwts teelseed, and 990 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Buchanan s—800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 40 cwts gum arabic, F Hurst.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—426 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 120 cwts cloves, Beyts, Craig and Co; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Oriental (s), from Marmagao, and Dunedin (s), Aden.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Chanda sailed yesterday for Galle.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, commencing at 5-15 punctually. Sides will be made up on the ground.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Munnee, a Hindoo girl aged 12 years, reports the loss of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 35, which she left at a Vehar water-pipe at Byculla, on Wednesday last.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A calasee named Hookha Ramjee accidentally fell into his boat from the side of a steamer lying in the harbour on Wednesday while unfastening a rope and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

THEFT FROM A SHOP.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday a man named Narayen Singh was brought before Mr. Cooper on a charge of theft. The prisoner was left by Moola Dewlachund, a sweetmeat seller in Clive Road, in his shop for a short time. On returning he found that the accused had left, and that six copperplates were also gone. The accused, having been convicted, was sent to prison for one month with hard labour.

MORE MEAT-SELLING WITHOUT LICENCE.—A low-caste Hindoo woman named Bhajee Govind was yesterday charged by Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with bringing meat from Coorla into this city without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. Accused on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting one previous conviction for a similar offence, was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

KILLED BY A SNAKE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Fergusson Road respecting the death of a Hindoo mendicant, aged 70 years, named Sowlaram Pandoo. Deceased lived in a Hindoo temple, and on Tuesday last he went out into a field to collect some grass, when he was bitten by a snake on the little toe of his left foot. He died from the effects of the bite on Wednesday. The verdict was that the death of Sowlaram Pandoo was caused by snake-bite.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue respecting the death of Weljee Lilladhur, aged 15 years. Deceased was a sewer of gunny-bags employed in the Prince's Dock. On the 19th instant he was seen coming into the Prince's Dock for work, and as he did not return home as usual on that night, his relatives searched for him, when his dead body was found floating in the Prince's Dock. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of Weljee Lilladhur was caused by his having been crowned in the Prince's Dock, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to show.

THE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.—Among the prizes presented for the various competitions at the Grand Assault-at-Arms which takes place at Poona to-day and on Saturday is an elegant Queen Anne three-handled loving cup of frosted silver, presented by Lady Reay for the driving competition by Artillery Officers. Colonel Propert has offered two prizes one in the shape of a large old English loving cup for the Quarter-mile Champion Race and a large Queen Anne frosted goblet for the Victoria Cross Race. For the Sword *versus* Sword Contest, General Solly-Flood has presented a British oak manx cup, while Major James's prize for foils is a large plain frosted goblet. The workmanship of the cups has been entrusted to Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter.—*Poona Observer*.

FOUR SEAMEN LOOKING FOR WAGES.—Four seamen from the B. I. S. N. Co.'s tug Escort appeared before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday and asked for advice as to how they might recover their wages from their captain, who had refused to pay them. One said the agreement was that they were to be paid off in Bombay and have a free passage home. They were entitled, they said, to £6-3-7, but they had only got £2-3-7, the captain stating they would get the other £4 on reaching a home port. They alleged if the captain got them to sign "clear" of the articles he might do them out of their wages. His worship advised the men to sign "clear" of the tug, and then if the captain refused to pay the wages a summons would be granted against him.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a noted character named Munnia Rutna was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan with attempting to steal from a woman named Dewkee a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 10 on the 2nd instant. On the morning of the date in question the woman Dewkee was passing along the Elphinstone Road on her way to her work in a mill at that locality when the accused stopped her and offered to sell her some brass bangles. On the woman declining to purchase the bangles he suddenly made an attempt to snatch the gold neck ornament which she had on. In doing so he knocked her down and she raised a cry, which brought some passers-by to her rescue. The accused was at once arrested and handed over to the police. He was convicted, and on admitting three previous convictions, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF HUNDEES.—Mr. Cooper was applied to yesterday for a warrant against one Bhanjee Gopaljee for using as genuine a forged document and also with cheating. Mr. Burder, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Edward Murray Slater, gave as his reasons for asking the warrant that on the 11th instant five hoondees of Rs. 2,500 each were brought to the Bank by the accused for the purpose of receiving similar hoondees to be made returnable in Calcutta and said to be endorsed by one Ascara. Being, however, shown to the latter, he denied all knowledge of them. The accused being applied to for an explanation, he said Ascara was his grandfather and the endorsements were made under his authority. Asking for a few days' grace to prove his assertion, this was allowed on a guarantee being given that the accused would not abscond from Bombay. He remained in the bank till the 20th, when he disappeared, and it was believed he had gone to Cutch. The warrant was granted and ordered to be sent to Cutch.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

VIGIL OF SAINT BARTHOLOMEW, APOSTLE AND MARTYR.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 419 and 431.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT BARTHOLOMEW.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 419, 322, and 299.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

THE following is the statement of silver balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 21st August 1889:—

Value of silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 14th August 1889		Rs. 37,86,234
Value of Government silver on do. do. ...		13,10,959
	Total..Rs.	50,97,193
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of the Currency Dept..	8,77,265	
Do. do. Government ..	54,458	
		9,31,723
	Rs.	60,28,916
Deduct—New coin paid to the Bank of Bombay and the Reserve Treasury during the week..	14,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	409	
		14,40
Balance on evening of the 21st August 1889 ..	Rs.	60,14,507
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department ..	Rs. 39,55,264	
Do. Government	20,59,243	
	Rs.	60,14,507
There is in addition awaiting assay —		
Bullion belonging to private individuals	Rs. 19,54,015	
Do. to Govt.	43,663	
	Rs.	19,97,678

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 20th August, are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—No rain in Karachi. Whether cloudy. High westerly winds. Average fall of 16 other stations 1 inch 34½ cents. River Kotri on 19th, 17 feet 9 inches against 18 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Damage to crops from floods in Jerruck and Shahbandar divisions; standing crops otherwise in good condition. Cattle in Kotri in poor condition.

Shikarpur.—Inundation favourable. Rain in 7 talukas; maximum Shikarpur 2 inches 2 cents, minimum Rato-dero 24 cents.

Hyderabad.—Crops partially destroyed by breaches in canals in 3 southern talukas. Rabi operations commenced. Rain in 6 talukes; average 22 cents. Locusts appeared in 3 talukas, but did no damage. Agricultural stock fair. Prices steady.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain Jacobabad 82 cents, Thul 23 cents; beneficial to crops. Water rising again. Prices unchanged.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 3 inches 24 cents at Dholka, minimum 26 cents at Dhandhuka. Bajri crop doing well. Transplantation of rice is in progress. Prospects very satisfactory except in a small well-defined group of rice-villages in Sanand where more water is needed.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 3 inches 41 cents. Standing crops in good condition.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Borsad 4 inches 54 cents, minimum at Kapadvanj 1 inch 78 cents; Kaira 2 inches 88 cents, total at Kaira 36 inches 71 cents. Sowing continues. Break required in Nadiad and Borsad Talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 4 inches 95 cents in Amod, minimum 1 inch 28 cents in Jambusar. Cotton crops somewhat spoilt in Hansot and Anklesvar by excessive rain, but they are being replanted; other crops and cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Slight rain throughout the district; maximum Mandvi 3 inches 66 cents, minimum Surat 85 cents; total maximum Chikhli 45 inches 38 cents, minimum Chorasi 28 inches 13 cents. Rice transplantation completed in Olpad and Bulsar. More rain wanted for rice crops in Jalalpor. Weeding in progress in Mandvi, Bardoli, Jalalpor and Chikhli. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Rain more or less throughout the district; maximum 3 inches and 36 cents in Taloda, minimum 8 cents in Dhulia. Standing crops healthy, except in the talukas of Pimpalner and Sindkheda where the fall of rain has been scanty from the beginning. There has been an improvement in the state of agricultural stock. No marked fluctuation in the prices of food-grains.

Nasik.—Rain 79 cents, total 8 inches and 14 cents; maximum 14 inches 61 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 9 cents at Malegaon: want of rain felt generally in the district. Kharif sowing nearly completed in places where there was sufficient moisture, retarded in other places. Young crops are withering for want of rain. Agricultural stock improving in parts of Nandgaon and Peint. Prices rising in Sinnar.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; total of week 3 inches 15 cents, total to date 59 inches 36 cents, being 4 inches 51 cents above average. Average abnormal temperature 1° cool on 14th and 15th, afterwards 1° warm. Vapour in air normal on 14 and 15, afterwards excessive. Abnormal wind southerly from 16th to 18th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain general; during week 6 inches 50 cents; total 84 inches 56 cents. State of young rice-plants good. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 19th August 1889.)—Rain 2 inches 75 cents, total 73 inches 65 cents. Agricultural stock healthy. Crops good. Weeding nearly completed.

Ratnagiri.—Rain favourable; maximum 20 inches 72 cents at Mandangad, minimum 3 inches 81 cents at Malvan. Crops good.

Poona.—Light rain throughout the district; maximum 7 inches and 24 cents in Petha Mulshi and minimum 2 cents in Petha Baramati: more wanted. Sowing of kharif still retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of Sirur and Bhimthadi Talukas. Standing crops withering in parts of Junnar, Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi Talukas for scarcity of rain; elsewhere they are doing well. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in four talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain slight and more wanted in all talukas except Jamkhed; maximum Jamkhed 2 inches 92 cents, minimum Nagar 13 cents. Standing crops withering. Sowing retarded in parts. Fodder scarce in most parts, and drinking water in some.

Sholapur.—Rain maximum Madha 1 inch 33 cents, minimum Karmala 81 cents. Standing crops are in good condition. Maize and hundi are being reaped in Malsiras. Land prepared for rabi crops. Weather cloudy. Average prices of food-grains are as before.

Satara.—Rain Satara 2 inches 32 cents, total 21 inches; in talukas, maximum Patan 7 inches 3 cents, minimum Man 15 cents; rainfall general, but insufficient in the eastern taluka where more rain is much wanted. Crops withering in Khanapur, Man and Khatav Talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum Sindgi 1 inch 6 cents, minimum Bagevadi 13 cents; none in Badami. Crops are in need of rain. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 inches 67 cents, total 31 inches 80 cents: rain still deficient to north-east and east, where it is urgently required for the kharif crops and to sow cotton and where fodder is dear and scarce. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain general except at Mundargi where jowari crops have not yet dried up, and deficient except in parts of Mugud Petha and Hangal and Kon Talukas: rainfall for week 64 cents, for season 12 inches 76 cents. Scarcity of fodder in three talukas and of drinking water in four. Prospects not good.

Kanara.—Moderate rain throughout district; Karwar 3 inches 8 cents. Crops good.

Rajkot.—Rain 14 cents, total 21 inches 34 cents. Sowing and weeding operation still continue. Crops in good condition. Agricultural stock improving.

Wadhwan.—Rain 24 cents; total 19 inches 4 cents. Crops doing well.

Baroda.—5 inches 30 cents rain during week, total 37 inches 53 cents. Young crops in good condition. Agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—Rain during week general. Total fall insufficient throughout Nasik and in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Khnadesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops withering for want of moisture in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Satara; damaged by floods in parts of Karachi and by breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. Sowing and transplantation continue in several districts, but retarded in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Ahmednagar. Preparations for late crops progressing in Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 20.

Berger, Lieut, Bo, Rl M Lt I, on leave, Medical Certificate, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORP.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1889.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

1. There will be practice as usual at Tent-pegging on the "Co-operage" at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

2. The Range at Colaba will be available for Members from 4 p. m. to-morrow.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain, and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 23rd August 1889.

There will be gun-drill at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m., this evening.

2. The Battery will parade on Saturday next, 24th inst., at 4-30 p.m., opposite the Municipal Office and proceed to Colaba for drill with the 9-inch R. M. L. gun. Uniform with forage caps.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

THE following letter was received by a music-seller in San Francisco:—"Have you got a song with the words and accompaniment called chipy Ge your Hair cut, johny get you gun—I don't know the name of the song but I think that is part of the first verse. Please let me know right away if you have it & the prince of it & also have you the music of a Song called of the day and the price of it, & have you got a song called she is my big Fat Consumpted liza jane and price of it." The writer is described as a young lady in the mining districts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE appointment of Capt F Stevension in G O G No 331 of 27th June last has effect from 6th July 1889, and not as stated.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 8th May 1889:—7th Bombay Cavalry—Khote Dafedar-Major Mir Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Sardar Muhammad Yakub-Khan, resigned.

The services of Surgn-Major J A Howell, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut J L Sinclair, 1st Battn Royal Irish Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 17th Bo Infy.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India—Sec Lieut C T Ducat, 1st Battn Worcestershire Regt, Offg Sqdn, Officer 4th Bo Cavy.

Second Lieut Ducat will rank as Lieut in the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the 2nd Feb 1888, subject to H M's approval.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—To be Second Lieut—E O Walker, Gent.

Major General C T Heathcote, CB, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Capt W B Ferris, 18th Aug 1889.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate: Surgn-Major J Arnott, MD, I M S, Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W Clark, MA, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the 7th Oct. 1889.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Dhunjisha Hormasji, Second Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for one month.

The following appointments have been made during Khan Bahadur Dhunjisha Hormasji's absence on privilege leave:—Rao Bahadur Dayashankar Jivanlal to act as Second Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar; Rao Bahadur Nathu Nanabhai to be sub-pro tem. third Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar; and Rao Saheb Ghelabhai Thakordas, Agency Head Clerk, to act as Fourth Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The extraordinary leave without allowances for one year granted to Khan Saheb Nowroji Byramji Kaka, second class Subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj in the Ahmedabad Dist, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr E V Mackay, Supt of Police, Kathiawar, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Chandulal Maturadas Daolatjada to be a second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Bhagwat, deceased; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Vaikunth Wag to be a second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Saheb Chandulal Mathuradas Daolatjada, promoted; and Khan Saheb Hoshangji Burjorji Vania, to be a second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge vice Rao Saheb Vishvanath Vaikunth Wag, promoted.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dattatraya Sadashiv Sapre to be second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge vice Khan Saheb Hoshangji Burjorji Vania, promoted, taking rank immediately below Rao Saheb Govind Narayan Kelkar.

Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadadhar Phadke received charge of his duties as Joint first class Subordinate Judge at Satara on the 30th ultimo.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Balaji Gangadhar Sathe, Dist Depy Collr and Magistrate of the first class in the Khandesh Dist, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Dhulia.

Rao Saheb Damodhar Waman Bhat, Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Thana, is invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, first class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist, is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts as may be referred to him by the Dist Judge of Khandesh, and is also invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Ramchandra Balal Phansalkar, sub pro tem, Mahalkari of petha Mulshi in the Haveli taluka of the Poona district, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Azam Amul

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station at Carnac Bridge—

About 300 bags grain sweepings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 23, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of landed properities situate at Chickulwady and Elphinstone Land, advertised to take place THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, by order of Jivandas Govindram, and on account and risk of Mooljee Damoder, Hunsraj Raojee, Bhagvandas Hunsraj, and Hariram Bhimjee, is postponed until further notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of A. McLOGGAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 English-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong pony dog-cart with hood.
1 set of plated mounted single harness, in very good order, by "Franck & Co."
1 mare C. B., nearly black, 14-2, aged 9 years, very powerful and fast and believed sound, up to any amount of work.
1 handsome bay Arab horse, 14-1½, aged 7½ years, quiet to ride and drive, and has carried a lady.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strongly-built office-shigram.
1 handsome English-built buggy.
1 handsome strong second-hand victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF EARTHENWARE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Khoja Allarakhia Sachoo—

K A S, M P and Co.—1—8 crates earthenware.
A S M P and Co.—404-10-7 " "
K A S, M P and Co.—25-32—8 " "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, near Messrs. Morenas and Co., the valuable teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, Brussel carpets, &c., the property of I. H. BULL, Esq., leaving Bombay.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 strong English-built omnibus, in first rate order.
1 push-push (carriage), Madras-built, in good order.
1 hand-cart for luggage.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 23, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, by Treacher, nearly new Singer's table sewing machine, curtains with cornices by Roberts, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Satsuma flower vases and jars, oil-paintings, rich table ornaments, ice box, standard Poona roses, &c., the property of JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 bales, each 30 pieces, grey sheetings.
5 cases white mulls.
1 bale T red cloths.
1,500 express rifle, almost new, in case complete, by Albert Greener, London.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. G. K. CANNING, consisting of bed, chairs, small cooking stoves, wearing apparel and sundries.

The effects of the late Mr. H. P. TODD, consisting of wearing apparel, silver-headed cane, scrap album, magnetic battery, 6 vols Popular Educator, English Dictionary, Gems of Poetry, Cassel's French Dictionary, French and other books, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. R. W. MACMURPHY, consisting of dealwood box and fancy box.

By order of the executrix of the late Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Masani, 21 pearls, silk and cotton clothes, silver, copper and white copper utensils, &c.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Hajee Abdool Lutiff—

A S—125-209 0-9½, 5 cases note papers.

On account of the concerned—

W M 1-15—15 casks black, blue-black and writing ink in glass and stone bottles, blue-black, writing and copying ink and liquid ink in glass bottles.

664 1-5—3 cases and 4 casks Carr's blacking, consisting of kid reviver, dubbing, waterproof, harness composition, China cement, waterproofing, paste blacking, &c.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Sewdutrai Goolabrai, ex s. s. Clan Macgregor—

J S 313 —399-403—5 cases printed muslin splits.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria.
1 strong office-shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FRERE ROAD AT MODY BAY, NEAR THE E. G. HOSPITAL,

On TUESDAY next, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises—

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the two-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on the west side of Frere Road, on the Mody Bay Estate, containing by admeasurement 266 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1901 (3) and street No. 30 B, and bounded on the east by the Frere Road, on the west partly by the land leased to Jamnadas Jeewundas and partly by the land leased to Vithuldas Nency, on the north by the land leased to Hajee Ebram Tar Mahomed, and on the south by the land leased to Hemraj Jaitha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A consignment of sample and other goods consisting of fancy toys, accordians, flower baskets and vases, liquor and toilet frames, table ornaments, jewel boxes, hand sewing machines, bronze table lamps, Jubilee pictures, shaving brushes, toy horses, English benches and chairs, children's chairs, cliff and feather fans, cricket and boxing gloves, cricket bats, glass and porcelain ware, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome french-poolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte, a full-sized billiard table by John Roberts and Co., an English built dog cart, handsome table ornaments, and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of H. O'CONNOR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia and Dorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, the executors of the will of Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Ahmed, the undersigned will, on the 7th day of September 1889 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia; Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, or to the undersigned :—

All that piece of land admeasuring 1213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue under No.—with the dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Nos. 13 and 14, bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, on the north by Tod Street, and on the south by the property known as Patel's family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

On SUNDAY, the 8th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ottunsher Road, Thanna, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood and camp furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging K. O. lamps, carpets, a Schiedmayer and Soehne's square pianoforte, excellent one, in good order, a self-driving victoria with moveable coach box and backseat with a C. B. brown pony, 13 hands, about 6 years, saddle, &c., the property of G. PAGE, Esq.

The property will be on view 6 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 23, 1889.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25	each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20	"
MASTIFFS	£20	"
BOARHOUNDS	£20	"
BULL DOGS	£10	"
BULL TERRIERS	£10	"
FOX TERRIERS	£10	"
IRISH TERRIERS	£10	"
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20	"
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10	"

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
36, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

THE

FALL OF MANDALAY,

BY

ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,

AGENTS & CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Haring Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Including Postage.

Twelve months... ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 22.

CONSOLS were unaltered yesterday in London, at 98⅛, and Bar Silver was still worth 42 5-16d. per oz.; quotations for Rupee and Sterling Indian Securities being also unchanged. French Rentes and Paris Exchange on London had not moved from Tuesday's rates:

Of the 35 lakhs of the two media of remittance offered by the Indian Council yesterday 15¾ lakhs of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, 5½ lakhs to Bombay, and 4½ lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4 3-16d.; and 5½ lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, 1½ lakhs to Bombay, and 2½ lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4 7-32d., these rates being the same in each case as were obtained at the previous Wednesday's biddings. No extra sales having been made in the meantime. 35 lakhs will be offered again next week.

The market for East Indian Wheat remained unchanged in tone yesterday at Tuesday's quotations; and in Mincing Lane the only alteration was an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive via the Canal at 43s. 9d. per quarter, Rapeseed continuing quiet at previous rates.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm again last evening, Surats firmer, and a larger day's business was done than on Tuesday, the total sales summing up 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. The price of ready Mid.-American remained at 6½d. per lb., while Arrivals receded 3-64d. for November-December deliveries and 1-16d. in all other positions, including the nearest; but in spot Surats there was an advance of 1-16d. in "Fine" Oomra, in "Good" and "Fine" Broach, and in Dhollera of all grades. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, while ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged at 11¼ cents and August Futures at 10·90 cents, September Futures were 13 points down, at 10·44 cents.

In our local Cotton market only a small business has been transacted to-day, the purchases for account of the Mills having been under 1,000 bales, chiefly of Bengals, at Rs. 200-12½, and Khutni at Rs. 197½; and a little Kharanja at Rs. 215½ per candy. European buyers of the new crop have not been in the market; and a few contracts between dealers in "Good" Broach for March delivery on the basis of previous rates is all that has been reported in this way. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices generally show no change.

A cry for more rain continues to come from Cawnpore in the Bengal Cotton circle, though an inch had fallen since the beginning of the week and the later cotton sowings had somewhat improved; and at Dhulia, in the Oomrawuttee circle, where 20 cents only had been registered during the same period, the cotton plants needed more rain; while in the Dharwar district of Hubli, where rain was much wanted, its absence was causing anxiety. The accounts transmitted by wire from the other circles are all of a favourable tenor, and at Parsee, where, it will be remembered, fine weather was required, there had been no more rain and the flowering of the plants was advanced; while at Dhollera the sowing of cotton was making good progress generally, and in parts where it had been delayed through the dry weather it had begun. Prospects for the Dhollera circle generally are now reported to be good; and at Broach the plants were flourishing.

WHEAT.—From moderate, the transactions in this market have now become small, and very little business has transpired to-day in any description. In view of the contraction of supplies, however, dealers do not lower their pretensions, and we still call the market steady at previous rates all round.

SEEDS also have been neglected to a great extent, inquiry both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* from exporters being now very slack, but quotations are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	411 bales.
Wheat	7,935 cwt.
Linseed	2,231 "
Rapeseed	5,830 "

FREIGHTS.—The steamer fixed yesterday was the Knight Errant, and though it was contemplated sending her to Genoa and Marseilles, she was eventually put in for the latter port only at 21s. 6d. per ton for October loading, sufficient cargo having offered. The tone of the market has been steady, not to say firm, to-day, but nothing further has been reported in the way of fresh business of importance.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steadier feeling, and on the receipt of higher quotations from Calcutta and news of the Bank of Bengal having raised its minimum rate to 5 per cent, an advance of 1-32d. was established, the position being further strengthened by a fairly plentiful supply of Merchants' Bills coming out for both ready and forward delivery at 1s. 4 13-32d. and 1s. 4 7-16d. respectively combined with an absence of demand for Bank Paper, and we closed steady at the following rates :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d. to ¼d. per rupee	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·73¼	"

The usual weekly official statement relating to silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 14th August 1889 Rs.	50,97,193
Silver received during the week	9,31,723
Rs.	60,28,916
New coin paid during the week	14,409
Rs.	60,14,507
Bullion belonging to private individuals	19,97,678
Rs.	80,12,185
Last week	50,79,737

GOVERNMENT PAPER has improved a little to-day, and Fours for cash and the two forward accounts have been quoted all day at 100½, which was also the closing rate, 4½ per cents being still called 103½ nominal.

SHARES have been quite neglected to-day, and the only changes we have to note on Mill Scrip are a decline of Rs. 5 in David Mill and of Rs. 50 in Sunderdas, at Rs. 520 and Rs. 410, respectively. Bombay-Burma Trading shares, first issue, are Rs. 50 lower, at Rs. 3,575, and the others are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 900. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 985 per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUG. 22.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino left here for Bombay yesterday at midnight.

PENANG, AUG. 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S.N. Co's s. s. Orion, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm with only a small business doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	42 5-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(AUGUST 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted.
Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.
Saigon line interrupted on French territory.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NEUMANN—August 22, Adolphus Neumann, aged 38 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANSLEY—August 18, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain Howland Ansley, 33rd Regiment, Madras Infantry, of a son.

BAUMANN—August 14, at Benares, the wife of J Baumann, Esq, of a daughter.

PANTON—August 12, at Murree, the wife of J G Panton, Esq, Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.

WINTLE—July 29, at Gya, the wife of C M Wintle, Esq. Asst Supdt of Police, in charge Palamow District, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

O'DONOVAN—HOGAN—August 19, at St Joseph's Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev Father Louis, Vicar-General of the diocese, assisted by the Rev Father Consadine, Denis St George O'Donovan, Traffic Department, E I Railway, Allahabad, to Annie, eldest daughter of G Hogan, Esq, Medical Officer, E I Railway, Sutna District.

DEATHS.

SANDERS—July 10, at Jhansi, from hepatitis, John Sanders, Engine Driver, late of the Rewari and Ferozepore Railway, aged 29 years and 4 months.

WINTLE—August 2, at Gya, Murcel Clara, the infant daughter of Charles and Alice Wintle, aged 5 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"GRATEFUL STUDENTS."—The method in which you propose to effect the desired change will scarcely do

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889.

IN anticipation of the appearance of the Indian Budget at some moment or another of the last hours of the Session, Mr. R. Brown has published at Glasgow a brochure calling the attention of honourable members to certain blots which he finds in the financial statement for 1889-90, which was placed before Parliament in the course of the Session. The chief practical use to which this financial statement has been put as yet is that it is to justify Sir John Gorst in taunting those members who in the month of August complained that Indian matters get scant attention in Parliament, with not having read the important returns which had been put into their hands. The cost of the statement being only fifteen pence, Mr. R. Brown, who is the author of a work on "British Rule in India" and is a critic of "Indian Government Commercial Failures," invested in a copy, from which he has gleaned some interesting facts. In the revised estimate for the current year 1888-89 there is an item under the head "Gained by Exchange," amounting to Rs. 5,36,800 more than was anticipated. The total amount of the gain is put at Rs. 9,51,800. The portent of a profit being realised by the Government of India on exchange called for explanation, and it is forthcoming. It is stated that the "net gain accruing to Government in consequence of certain remittance transactions being carried out by it, under contract or as concessions, at a rate of exchange is different from the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State by the sale of Bills and telegraph transfers on India. These occur chiefly in connection with the contracts with guaranteed and subsidised railways. Transactions are carried out at contract rates which are more favourable than the market rates, and a gain is made in this way which increases as the market rate falls below the market rate." From this it would appear that the lower the market rate falls, the greater the profit realised by the Government of India by its remittance transactions with the railways. Seeing that the Government, as a matter of fact, loses an appalling number of crores per annum by the depreciation in exchange, it would be a real miracle if in the actual result the balance sheet showed a profit of some nine lakhs. This would be uncommonly clever financing. That we may understand exactly how such an unexpected result is brought about, the financial statement gives in a foot-note the lucid account of the matter furnished to the House of Commons by Sir John Gorst of a similar entry last year. The Government, the Under-Secretary said, had gained by exchange transactions with the Southern Mahratta, the Indian Midland, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies. The Government contracted to remit to and turn into rupees in India the sterling capital subscribed in London at a fixed rate of exchange. The contract with the Southern Mahratta Company fixed the rate of Rs. 12 for £1 sterling; that with the Indian Midland at Rs. 12-8; and that with the Bengal-Nagpur at Rs. 13. When the rate fell to Rs. 15 for £1 sterling, the Government of India had only to hand over Rs. 12 to the Southern Mahratta Company in India for every £1 sterling subscribed in London, and put the profit of three rupees into its pocket. This was the case *mutatis mutandis* in regard to the transactions with the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpur Companies also.

A clear "gain by exchange" was thus easily realised. To put the figures in the rough, there will be raised for the construction and equipment of the three railways £16,330,622, which, handed over to the Government, gives at market rates Rx. 2,37,57,483. But the Government only hands over to the companies Rx. 2,09,55,146, and makes a "profit" of something like £200,000 on the transaction. But is it a "profit"? The company is paid by the Government of India interest on its sterling capital, and consequently is sublimely indifferent to the figures into which the remittances are translated when the money is remitted to India. What really happens is that sterling capital is raised in London—and paid for by the Government of India—in excess of the amount required for the construction of the lines in this country. The Government of India gets the excess into its coffers and uses it for other purposes than those of railway construction. In effect the Government levies a percentage of from eight to fifteen per cent. on the capital raised for guaranteed railways and flatters itself that it has made a legitimate "profit" by the fall in exchange. But it is a debtor for the full amount and pays interest on it. If the earnings of companies do not suffice to pay the interest on the capital raised, the Government makes good the deficiency; the companies divide with the Government any surplus that may be earned. Mr. R. Brown is of opinion that the guaranteed companies have played with the Government a game of "heads I win, tails you lose!" He instances the purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway at a premium of twenty-six per cent. on the share capital of £4,000,000, though the State had incurred heavy loss in making up the deficiency of guaranteed interest. The premium was calculated upon the average price of the stock for the previous three years, the price in question having no reference to the earnings of the railway, but depending wholly upon the fact that Government paid the interest. The company received from the Government a huge bonus in addition to the bucksheesh which it had paid in the form of guaranteed interest on an unremunerative speculation.

This is at all events how the matter presents itself to the mind of this Glaswegian critic. There are other aspects of the question which do not come within the scope of his observations. The broad question is whether India has profited by the railway system which has been created under the system of guarantees. The only alternative possible would have been the construction of all Indian railways by the State, for the country would have had to wait long before private enterprise would have undertaken the work. It is very easy to make merry over the railway book-keeping, which shows that the net earnings of all the railways made in India, including the costly strategic railways, give £5 2*s.* 5*d.* per cent. on the capital invested, while there is a net deficit in last year's working of some £200,000. But the fact remains that, taking them all round, the Indian railways pay over 5 per cent., and that the deficiency is due to the fall in exchange. When all is said, it is not an improvident price that has to be paid for the English capital sunk in the railways, which alone enable India to hold her place in the markets of the world. It was not exactly by huckstering about dollars that the United States covered their vast territories with a network of railways which has made American competition in the European centres so formidable. It pays India to have fifteen thousand miles of railways even at the temporary cost of twenty lakhs a year through the vicissitudes of exchange; without the railways India would have to remain a helpless spectator, while American wheat and American cotton monopolised the markets of Europe. Even Russia, with a finance burdened with the maintenance of immense armaments, has found it necessary to build railways on a vast scale. A day or two ago we called attention to the fact that the Russians are also borrowing from the Americans the system of elevators which will enable those railways to carry wheat to the ports at a greatly reduced outlay and with marked economy of time, so as to be able to meet sudden demands in the foreign markets. This is not the moment to repine over the fact that railways are costly, but rather to thank our stars that we have them so well developed, and we should cast about for the means of turning them to the best account and extracting from them the maximum of profit.

THE first of the month is a very important day in India. On it men receive a certain number of depreciated silver rupees and pay away to their landlords, servants, and other grasping creditors more or less of what falls to their share. Sometimes there is not enough to meet their requirements, and then there is trouble. Those whose receipts are four or five times as great as their expenditure have been heard to say that there are only twelve days in the year worth having; and in Bengal pay-day has actually been canonized and is known as St. Tullub's day, tullub in that Presidency being the equivalent of what we here call puggar. In an ordinary mofussil station, with the first of the month pecuniary transactions are at an end, and all obligations are shelved till next settling-day, a month hence. To a stranger fresh from the shady side of Pall Mall it seems very remarkable that we can go into our club or gymkhana and call for refreshment of any kind, from a peg to a dinner, and not pay for it down on the nail, as he would do in his haunts in St. James's Street. The fact that the currency of the country is in silver has really not much to do with the system in vogue in India of living on credit from month's end to month's end; for it is no more inconvenient to carry about notes here than gold at home, five rupees or under being no more than an equivalent in weight of the amount of silver a man would have on his person in London. It is a custom of the country, and that is about all that can be said in explanation of its existence. It is very convenient in many ways, no doubt, not to have to worry about Iago's injunction to "put money in thy purse" whenever we go out; and to be able to refresh the inner man after tennis, polo, or rowing, or even without any such excuse. Whether we are possessed of the needful or not has, no doubt, certain advantages. It may perhaps lead to a larger consumption of the cup that cheers than would probably be the case if cash payments were insisted on, for gymkhana messing bills have a wonderful way of adding themselves up. Can no club try the experiment of allowing cash payments, and seeing how it works? But the system of monthly payments is productive of one really grave and serious evil. In a London club all gambling debts are settled either at the time of payment, or if not then, at latest by the evening of the next day, before play is recommenced. This is the understood custom as regards debts contracted either at the card or billiard table, and no one would venture to ignore it. But in this country for gambling debts as for pretty well everything else a current account is allowed to run on till the first of the month, when losings are supposed to have the first claim on the pay of the impecunious subaltern. Now, if all winnings and losings had to be settled day by day, a man who found that his little all had vanished by the 10th of the month would as a general rule refrain from playing till his next month's pay had actually come in; for even subalterns do not as a rule rush to the sowkar for money with which to gamble. But when they have incurred a debt of honour which they cannot satisfy, that is the course which they are driven to adopt; and under the existing system this is constantly happening. By the middle of the month a youngster finds that his account is going against him. Instead of paying up and sitting tight till he is in a position to try to recoup his losses, he at once proceeds to plunge, hoping by some desperate luck to restore his financial equilibrium before settling-day. The first of the month comes in due course, and finds the victim of a run of ill-luck in the unenviable position of paying more than his monthly pay in debts of honour before he can begin to satisfy any more legitimate claims. Requisition is had to the confiding Bunnia, and the last state of that player is worse than the first. He either goes on and on getting deeper into the quagmire until Her Majesty graciously consents to accept his resignation, or else he has to undergo very considerable hardships and deprivations, perhaps for years, to retrieve his position. The number of men in India who have been ruined by a hopeless attempt to get back the month that was lost is legion. Considering the incomes in India the stakes are not light; rupee points at whist and a gold mohur on the rub being not uncommonly the standard. Many young officers would owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the authorities if they would exert their influence to insist upon all gambling debts, at all events in military messes, and if possible in clubs also, being settled day by day. Having to pay ready-money, as Archbishop Whately observed, has a restraining influence on the imagination.

THE Bishop of Bombay has rightly taken the initiative in formulating a protest on religious grounds against the proposal to change the day of departure of the Mail Steamer to Sundays. It is to be hoped that the heads of the other Christian communities in the City and Presidency will follow Dr. Myline's example, and give him cordial and energetic co-operation. It is undoubtedly true that the despatch of the mails for England on the first day of the week would secularise the Sunday for all business men, and in fact for all others as well. We have already pointed out that merchants would have no option in the matter; they would be compelled in the exigencies of business to bring their business correspondence down to the latest available hour on the mail-day, on pain of giving a clear week's advantage to their Hindu, Parsee, Mussulman, and Jewish competitors. The same hard fate would entail the opening on the Sunday of the shops kept by Europeans, for they could not afford to surrender to native shopkeepers a lucrative branch of their business dependent upon supplying the wants of passengers hurrying through Bombay on their departure from Europe. The loss of the Sunday would of necessity involve the loss also of the Saturday half-holiday, which is now generally observed equally by Europeans and Natives. The Native business community in Bombay has for some years past been gradually learning to appreciate the advantage of observing the Sunday as a day of rest. They would speedily unlearn this good lesson if Sunday were to become the mail-day, which is the busiest day in all the week in every house of business. It is to be hoped that the enlightened and intelligent leaders of the different sections of the native community will co-operate with the Europeans in a movement to resist a change which has nothing to recommend it, and which will involve great hardship and unnecessary toil upon a day which has hitherto been looked forward to by all classes alike, as a time for welcome repose very necessary for the health and well-being of those whose lot it is to labour in a tropical climate.

As an indication of the desire of Government that the special interests of that important province which forms difinitely an integral part of the presidency shall be in competent hands, H. E. the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. McHinch, chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, to be an additional member of Council. This appointment will ensure adequate representation of Sind on the Council, and it may be taken that local needs will now be in no danger of being overlooked. Mr. Naoroji N. Wadia, C.I.E., has also been appointed an additional member of H. E.'s Council.

THE arrangements for storm-warning purposes have been completed by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and are reproduced in another column. There are thirteen ports between Kurrachee and Kumta where storm signals will be hoisted. The service is to consist of the usual combination of cones and drums, and by night with lanterns. The signalling will be commenced from the 15th of next month.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from the Madras Presidency mentions that two companies of Native Infantry are to be sent to Vellore. The civilian residents in the Fort, mostly Europeans, have notice to quit. The why or wherefore for this no one at Vellore can find out.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court yesterday reversed the sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment passed on Merjee Lukshmon in April last for assault on a man named Wason, which was alleged to have caused the latter's death. Mr. Justice Scott, after revising the evidence, held that the charge was not proved, and the accused was set at liberty.

A WARRANT has been issued for the arrest of Cooverbai, the heroine of the Tanna Parsee scandal, on a charge of perjury, and it was expected that her trial by Mr. Manekjee Cursetjee would have commenced yesterday; but she has not yet been arrested, and it is supposed she is evading service of the warrant.

THE trial of the Mahomedan Hajee Elias Hajee Rukhai for the murder of the woman Fatma at Thallee Gully on the 5th instant commenced at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper yesterday afternoon. Several witnesses were examined, who deponed to seeing the prisoner run out of the house and stab himself with a knife. One witness said he he

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

OLD FEUDS FORGOTTEN.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.

The Emperor William's visit to Strasbourg has been attended by much enthusiasm.

Contrary to expectation, the utmost loyalty was demonstrated.

This has given great satisfaction at Berlin.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

SHIPPING AT A STANDSTILL.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The strike of dock-labourers here is the greatest which has been known in London for years.

The number of men now stated to be out is thirty thousand, and their ranks are still extending.

So far there has been no disturbance, but it is fully recognised that trouble would certainly follow any attempt to employ new men in their places.

Great inconvenience to ships in dock has resulted, and many vessels are delayed, owing to their inability to load or discharge.

THE BEHRING SEAL FISHERIES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

A Vancouver telegram says that the whole of British Columbia has been thrown into a state of intense excitement, owing to the seizure of two British sealing schooners, the Path-finder and the Minnie, by an American revenue cutter.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

CANEA, Aug. 22.

Affrays between the people and the military continue to occur throughout various parts of the island.

Several of these have been attended by loss of life.

THE SHAH IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

H. M. the Shah has arrived at Salzburg.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Maybrick case is still undecided.

Continued suspense has completely prostrated the prisoner.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO WALES.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

H. M. the Queen will start to-night to pay her long-promised visit to Wales.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

The dock-labourers' strike has now extended to men working in tea warehouses, thus preventing drawing of samples and discharge of steamers.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

KING HUMBERT AND THE KING OF SHOA.

NAPLES, Aug. 21.

The mission from the King of Shoa to King Humbert has arrived here.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

Lord Lansdowne will open the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition on the 29th instant.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Lady Lansdowne will accompany H. E. the Viceroy on his tour, visiting the Khyber Pass and Quetta, but not the small frontier stations.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S VISIT.

Lord William Beresford will probably be deputed as the representative of the Viceroy to meet H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor on his arrival at Bombay.

CAPTAIN DURAND.

Captain Durand left Gilgit on the 14th instant for Chaprot *en route* to Hanga and Nagar.

OPENING OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES AT CALCUTTA.

The Government offices will open this cold season Calcutta on the 1st November, half the establishments being sent from Simla some days beforehand.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

It is now definitely stated that the post of the Commissioner of Assam has been offered to, and accepted by, the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, at present on three months' leave in England.

DEATH OF MIR AFZUL KHAN.

The death is reported of Mir Afzul Khan Barakzai, once Governor of Kandahar. He was a prominent figure in Afghanistan years ago as the father-in-law of the Amir Shere Ali, but resided of late years in Persia.

MR. A. P. MACDONNELL LEAVES FOR RANGOON.

Mr. A. P. Macdonnell was to have left Simla for Rangoon to-day, and was entertained to a farewell dinner by Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne being present.

SETTLEMENT REPORT OF UPPER BURMA.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite will shortly submit a report to Government, showing in detail the progress made in the settlement of Upper Burma.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

The Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill will probably be introduced into the Legislative Council at Simla early next month.

It appears probable that the final decision in cases where bribery and corruption have been established will, after all, devolve upon the Government of India.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The last meeting of the Legislative Council for the Simla season will probably be as late as the 30th October, as that month will be devoted to the passing of the Central Provinces Bills introduced some weeks ago.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

With regard to the complaints from Calcutta regarding the operation of the Merchandise Marks Act, the Government of India are quite disposed to suspend the operation of the probibitive clauses of the Act for three months, always provided that good evidence is given that this step is really necessary in the interests of the mercantile community.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, Aug. 20.

I regret to inform you that cholera is again prevailing in Nagpore. I informed you that in May last cholera appeared in the Sudder Bazaar, and of the steps taken by the Civil Surgeon and the Municipality to stamp out the disease. These efforts proved successful, and we hoped that we had done with the plague—for this year at least. But last month cholera broke out in the large native city, and deaths have been numerous. It also appeared in the Central Jail, and up to date, I hear over twenty prisoners have succumbed to the disease. A large number of prisoners have been shifted into camp, three miles away to Sonagaum, a neglected country seat of the Nagpore Rajah. Dr. MacDonald, the Superintendent, and Mr. Wallace, the Chief Jailor, have put forth their best efforts to battle with the enemy. Towards the close of last month cholera appeared also in the adjoining military cantonment of Kamptee, and I am informed that two or three Europeans died. Two companies of the Middlesex Regiment have been removed into camp to the village of Kuradi, and the remainder of the regiment were removed shortly after. Since then we do not hear of the disease prevailing in the regiment or in the European quarter of the cantonment. But in the bazaars of Kamptee cholera still prevails to a greater or less extent. This has been a most sickly year with us; at the beginning of it small-pox of a virulent type carried away a good percentage of the infant population; cholera then broke out in May, which subsided for a time, but has now broken forth again and is spreading; at the same time fever of an expectionally bad type is also now prevailing, and proving fatal in a good many cases. I hear the Mahomedan community are offering up prayers for the cessation of cholera, and a number of them walk through the streets chanting their prayers and supplications.

Two lady-members of the Salvation Army have arrived here, viz., Captain Cameron and Lieutenant Singer, and have been holding several meetings in Nagpore and Kamptee. They are now at the latter station, and I hear are very popular. Whatever may be said about their uniform and music, it seems certain that they are most earnest, self-denying Christians, and in these respects they are an example to other denominations.

The good people of the Free Church Mission have just concluded their Annual Fancy Bazaar, which was a decided success. The good things exhibited for sale in the way of millinery, books, &c., are too numerous to detail; but suffice it to say that the sales were rapid and numerous, and realized Rs. 1,500 on the first day. The bazaar lasted three days, and was a source of pleasure and excitement to the whole English community of the station, whose thanks are due to the ladies and gentlemen of the Mission, who exerted themselves to get up the bazaar. The Revd. J. G. Cooper, the senior missionary, will, I hear, shortly retire and leave India for good. Mr. Cooper has been working for over 30 years in this station and has now the love and reverence of every section of the public. On his retirement the Revd. D. Whitton will become senior missionary.

THE DEADLY WILD BEASTS OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Adverting to the leading article of your contemporary in to-day's issue, it seems a pity that such a distinguished *savant* as Sir Joseph Fayrer should endeavour to palm off on the public such a collection of misleading statements. For instance, the panther and the leopard have been known for years to be a distinct species of the genus "Felis." I also think I am right in saying that with the exception of about twenty to be found in the Gir Mountains in Kathiawar, the lion is extinct in India, and is certainly not to be found "in the wildest parts of Rajputana, Jodhpore, Oodeypore, and round Mount Abu." Nor has it been "common" in those parts within the last twenty years or forty years, as far as that goes. Finally, as regards the wounds inflicted by a tiger, one must suppose Sir J. Fayrer is right, but in almost every case of a man mauled by a tiger, symptoms of blood-poisoning appear, and I have always understood that it was on account of their carnivorous propensities that wounds from them were so hard to heal.—Yours, &c.,

A SHIKARI.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 22nd Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	22	7	32	...	54
Suez	22	7	31	...	47

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 22nd Aug. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	39	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	12	...	2
„ Madras	...	28	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, August 21.

10 p.m. ... ... 81·1

THURSDAY, August 22.

6 a.m. ... ... 76·4
10 a.m. ... ... 81·8
2 p.m. ... ... 82·4
4 p.m. ... ... 79·9

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	62 65	65 90	64 36	59 36
Aug. 21, Wednesday..	...	...	...	0 9
„ 22, Thursday....	0 55	0 56	0 65	...
Total...	63 20	66 46	65 1	59 45
Total of corresponding date last year...	51 50	63 40	49 84	66 27
Total of corresponding date of 1887 ..	52 77	71 48	49 59	72 13

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 20th August 1889:—

	Ghadeelli. In.ct.	Songad. In.ct.	Dhola. In.ct.	Ghuda. In.ct.	Ghital. In.ct.	Jetpur. In.ct.
Previously reported	22 87	19 55	28 70	18 89	21 43	21 24
On 20th Aug...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10
Total up to date	22 87	19 55	28 70	18 89	21 43	21 34

The Revd. W. Clarke, M.A., has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. E. V. Mackay, Superintendent of Police in Kathiawar, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

The Princess Militza, the daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, is a beautiful, well-bred girl who speaks English and French thoroughly, and who, as a Russian Grand Duchess, will certainly make for herself a reputation for intelligence and refinement.

Recently (says *Truth*) Mr. Gladstone appeared before the Shah in the uniform of an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. His Majesty asked what this uniform was, and he was told that it was that of "un frere aine de la Trinite." The Eastern potentate has been puzzling over this reply ever since.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Aug. 18.

The experience of last year, it was expected, would have helped the Ministerial Office in Lisbon to avoid blunders in the annual budget, which have been causing serious inconveniences here. They were indeed so numerous that it was necessary to send continuous telegrams and representations, and for a number of months not the slightest attention was paid to them. But this year the budget comes out as bad as ever. Our Government have found therein so many defects that its publication has been deferred, and to provide for immediate wants a Provincial General Council was held on the night of the 6th instant, in which it was resolved that the departments omitted from the budget should draw their pay as before. It is certainly discreditable to the office to send faulty estimates year after year, notwithstanding the defects that have been repeatedly brought to their notice.

A ministerial telegram sets at rest the speculation regarding the appointment of the Chief Financial Inspector, which has been conferred on Senhor Navarro.

It is a pleasing sign that we are going to have a policy of deeds. We have had enough of brilliant projects dressed in eloquent language that invariably died on paper only. Our new Governor-General has inaugurated a different system which seems to bear the motto, "More deeds; fewer words." The bunder at Sanvordem, which since the opening of the railway has been the principal station for people from Bardez and Ilhas, is to be improved. A committee of the Inspector of the Public Works Department, the Commissioner of Abkari, and the Director of the Custom House, to submit a plan for building a landing-place at Sanvordem, has been appointed. Senhor Augusto Lobato, of the Public Works Department, has also been deputed to Salsette to mark out a net-work of roads which would ultimately join the main roads connecting the railway stations. A similar improvement in other municipal towns has been recomended to the Corporation, which will get Government sanction to raise loans, and the religious funds will have preference in accepting the tenders. The desires of the Government in instilling activity among the people are laudable, but steps will have to be taken to foster industry if the people are to derive advantages from the expenditure which will have to be borne by them. The tax on industry has inflicted a blow upon its development by compelling the persons engaged in it to abandon this calling by making it unprofitable. Properly speaking, there is no industry worthy of the name. People are feeling the want, and their efforts towards it are in infancy, which requires the fostering care of a paternal Government. It is therefore absolutely necessary to abolish the tax and give direction to the local industry which may be profitably carried on by extending its sphere so that the outturn may find consumption in places opened by the railway in British India. Government has allotted Rs. 10,000 for the improvement of the Bishop's residence at Colaba, which hardly possesses the necessary accommodation for a prelate and his staff, but His Lordship, with a singular abnegation, transferred the amount with Government permission to build a chapel at Nagar Haveli at Damaun, where the Christian population had no proper place for a public worship. Goa being an essentially agricultural country, and the land for cultivation, specially in the Velhas Conquistas, being limited and parcelled out to its inhabitants in small plots it has been found impossible to introduce modern improvements, which alone can increase the production of its several crops. The inhabitants adhere tenaciously to their small holdings, which give them half enough bread, and this holds them from seeking better fields. The only remedy against the gradual impoverishment lies in the improvement of agriculture, and this can only be effected by auctioning the entire farms to one or more individuals for long periods. The natural inclination of the contractor to make larger profits will compel them to cultivate the soil on scientific principles. The yield will be more abundant, and with it the price of the ground will be increased, securing a better share of profits to individual members, who in the long run will be directly benefited by the change. Public opinion is veering round, and with proper direction may soon be ripe to receive the radical change, if the Government identifies itself with the movement and legislates wisely, so as to afford a guarantee for the interest of individual members, whose property will disappear in a common stock.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS AT DEOLALI.

Mr. C. M. Thathe, Magistrate of Nassick, has been engaged in hearing a case for the past week of rather an unusual character. It appears that an auctioneer at Deolali, locally known as Tom the Barber, auctioned a quantity of condemned tents, &c., and after the sale was over, he told one of the bidders, a Bhatia, that he had a quantity of new tents for sale. The Bhatia saw them and purchased about Rs. 1,000 worth of tent-tops, which he got for less than one-third of the price. When the Bhatia took the property to the railway station he was arrested by the police, and he pointed out Tom the Barber as the person he had bought the articles from. Tom was arrested, and as it was afterwards discovered that he had got the key of the store-room from the Commissariat officers in charge, they were also arrested, and are now awaiting trial by court-martial. "Tom" was charged before Mr. Thathe and has been committed to the Sessions. The arrest of the officers, who are well known and respected, has come as a painful surprise to all in the station.

The committing Magistrate thus records his reasons for committal:—The principal facts connected with the case against the accused Deojee Ambajee (Tom the Barber) can be briefly stated as follows: There is a large quantity of Government tentage for the use of troops at Deolali stored in bungalow No. 21 there. Lately the Ordnance Department in Bombay sent Conductor Kennedy to repair the tents for the fresh trooping season. While the tentage was in his charge for purposes of repair, Conductor Kennedy caused a portion of it to be stored, without repairs, in the wash-house of bungalow No. 21, in charge of Sergeant Burton. On the 24th of last month Kennedy returned the tentage which he had repaired to the commanding officer at Deolali, Colonel Hussey, but kept him perfectly ignorant about the portion of the tentage which he had caused to be stored in the wash-house of the building. When the repairs of the tentage were about to be finished Quarter-Master Pitt obtained sanction to sell all the rags and rubbish of the station by public auction, as was the usual custom. Lieutenant Hill was appointed to superintend the sale conducted by Quarter-Master Pitt and Sergeant Burton. The sale took place on the 25th of last month, the prisoner acting as auctioneer, and the portion of the tentage contained in the wash-house was not sold at this sale. After the sale was over and the bidders and people who attended it had mostly left, the prisoner informed witness, Devsi, and his companion Ratansi that he had orders to sell privately some superior tentage, and Devsi contracted to buy it at the rate of Rs. 8 per piece. On the morning of the following day, that is, the 26th, Burton sent the key of the wash-house to the prisoner by the hands of Chima, and the prisoner delivered over the tentage contained in the wash-house to Devsi, which was at once taken to the railway station, and the prisoner was to count the pieces of tentage there and receive payment for them. In the meantime the authorities at Deolali got information of the fraud and went to the railway station and seized the tentage.

The prisoner was accordingly sentenced to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions under secs. 410 and 414, I. P. C.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 16th inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	48 75	Nassick	6 36
Raver	18 76	Deolalee	9 26
Nimbora	19 80	Ghoti	50 45
Bhadli	14 88	Nargaon	13 19
Jalgaon	20 41	Warrengaon	20 85
Sirsoli	16 85	Hoodgi	15 33
Mhasawad	22 0	Mohol	12 24
Maheji	17 93	Madha	14 80
Pachora	22 76	Barsi Road	9 15
Kasgaon	18 62	Keim	7 9
Naidongri	17 41	Jehur	5 94
Challisgaon	19 21	Pomalwari	8 82
Nandgaon	15 38	Dexal	7 37
Munmad	11 35	Lanowli	133 20
Lassalgaon	5 37	Dhond	3 24
Kerwadi	3 5	Talegaon	20 8

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS AT TANSA.

The case in which Mathew Almeida, a clerk and paymaster employed at the Tansa water-works by Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., is charged with misappropriating Rs. 1,200 by entering fictitious names on the pay-sheets and signing for them as received, came on for hearing before Mr. Jehangir Manekjee Cursetjee at Thana yesterday.

Mr. Joglekar appeared for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., the accused being undefended.

Mangesh (whose examination has already been reported in these columns) was called, and in his cross-examination by the accused stated:—I prepared the pay-sheets for the main shaft. I do not know whether the time-keepers at the other shafts prepared their own pay-sheets. The distance between Col. Beaumont's office and the store-room was about 100 ft. Your table never faced the store-room. There is a glass window to the office-room. I do not remember being reported by you for dereliction of duty. There was no reason why so much space was left blank between the last name on the pay-sheet and the total. Although I knew there were no other names to go on the pay-sheet, yet I have always closed it in the way this one was done. The only reason why I say that the last three names on the pay-sheet was not entered by me is because it is not in my hand-writing.

Re-examined by Mr. Joglekar, witness said that of the figures 16, 16, on the pay-sheet, the first 16 was not in his hand-writing, but the last was. The first 16 was evidently tampered with.

Examined by the Court:—I have been employed for the last eleven months on these works. I was never asked to leave blanks for the filling in of names of people working elsewhere.

Rozario was called and in his cross-examination by accused said:—Poweit was under my immediate orders. The reason you had to prepare the pay-sheets for the month of March was because the time-keeper had been discharged. Had the time-keeper not been discharged he would have had to prepare the pay-sheets, as it was his duty to do so. When Poweit was discharged I know we could not get the papers from him for three days. I remember that on the fourth day you came to my office, and with the assistance of the new time-keeper I collected all the papers I could. I do not remember your showing me any slips of paper regarding names which ought to have been entered in the master-roll and drill-book. I remember telling you to do the best you could as the papers were in confusion. The time-keepers do make mistakes in marking time, but they do not make mistakes in names. Every pay-day the men generally complain about mistakes in their time. When anyone is found to have been marked short, I get the time added on the next pay-sheet. This extra time would not appear on the muster sheet, but would appear on the pay-sheet. Poweit was in the habit of drinking. It was the order of Colonel Beaumont that I should sign all the pay-sheets. I simply signed on the word of the time-keeper and clerk. I cannot read and write English. I can do so in Portuguese and Spanish. Colonel Beaumont has often spoken to me regarding the costs of boring work being excessive. I do not remember that he ever asked me whether the pay-sheets were correct. It was Colonel Beaumont's order that I should be present at the time of the payments of the men. I was so required to see that all was correct. I was present in April when the payments for March were made in the office; but not when the payments were made in your house. When you were paying at your house I came up. Payments are not invariably made after working hours; they are sometimes done during the day when the work is in progress. I admit sometimes payments are made in my absence. Colonel Beaumont never asked me to stop you from making payments in my absence. Your table could not be seen from the office. Your table did not face the office. The money is allowed to be paid to the men on my signature. I did not examine this pay-sheet. I cannot say now whether the three last names were entered before or after I signed it. Whenever I do attend when pay is being distributed I sit next to you. I could see the pay-sheet while you paid the men. I could see whether you underpaid the men or not. I never remember an instance of your underpaying the men. I remember having some hand-drillers in the month of March. These men were machine coolies. Machine coolies are paid Rs. 1-2 a day. These men were getting Rs. 1-2 each. I wanted to reduce their pay to the rate of hand-drillers, but they objected. They are marked as 12 on the muster sheet and Re.1-2 on the pay sheet. They were marked at annas 12, but as I had promised to pay them at the rate of machine coolies I marked them Re. 1-2, if in the rate of coolies; but before I did so I consulted Col. Beaumont. I was present when during your absence Col. Beaumont broke open my book-shelf containing office records. He took out some papers. I recollect his taking out the main shaft papers and those of No. 2 south tunnel. Although I cannot read or write I heard Colonel Beaumont as he took out each paper read it. I do not know whether you got an increase or not.

Re-examined by Mr. Jogleker, witness said there was no standing orders that time-keepers should prepare the pay-sheets. I do not remember ever seeing the clerks in my office preparing the pay sheets. I had only one clerk; he was the time-keeper. Accused was Colonel Beaumont's clerk. He never worked under me. I was not his official superior. There were no papers in Poweit's desk. I do not know where they were. I do not know where they were found. They were not shown to me after being found. I cannot explain why I stated that the accused with the assistance of the new time-keepar collected the papers with the assistance of the accused. I cannot give any particular instance in which the time-keeper has made a mistake in marking the time. I cannot remember the number of complaints about short wages received for the month of March. I did at times complain to Colonel Beaumont of the short payments, and he approved of my orders. No memos. were ever made of these short payments. I have never seen the muster roll or drill books, and I cannot say whether the extra time would appear in the muster roll.

Ganesh, a cooly, deposed to being entrusted with Rs. 2,400 by accused under circumstances already detailed in the se columns.

The accused in a long statement denied the charge against him.

The case was then postponed till Monday, the 26th instant.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE.

A stevedore's labourner named Shaik Abdool Currim was charged by Superintendent Ingram before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with being rash and negligent in his conduct, by which another labourer named Govind Appa received such injuries as necessitated his removal to the hospital.

The Superintendent stated that the accused had been working on board the Anchor Line steamer Armenia on Wednesday along with Appa. He had been placing a sling under a case, when the accused pushed two cases upon the injured man, causing injuries to the spine. It was urged that accused was exceeding his duties in interfering with the cargo at all.

William Alexander Collis, foreman stevedore, who was examined, said he was between decks at the time of the accident. He suddenly heard a scream and saw the injured man lying on his back. Witness called the ship's doctor, who ordered the man to be sent ashore. He did not know that the accused, whom he saw standing on a cask, had any right to be there.

In cross-examination witness said the injured man belonged to a different gang of labourers from the accused, but the injured man was on the wrong side of his hold, and was not with his own party, where he he ought to have been. Witness had also informed the accused that he ought not to keep the shore chain waiting, but pass up cargo as quickly as possible. Witness considered the occurrence a mere accident. The accused was only obeying orders when he was pushing down the cargo.

Rama Sumboo, a stevedore's labourer, and Cassum Narayan, a stevedore's tindel, gave evidence as to the accident, and the latter added that the accused should have assisted in slinging the case, instead of which he removed another case from a tier of cargo.

The case was then adjourned for a fortnight to allow the accused to attend.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Aug. 22.—Pressure has increased in Western Punjab, Sind, Guzerat, part of Rajputana, and Central India, and has decreased elsewhere. The fall is brisk in Behar and around the north-west of the Bay, but the changes elsewhere are generally slight. The depression over Bengal is somewhat better defined to-day, but otherwise the distribution is unchanged. Winds also are the same as those reported yesterday. Me an temperature is below normal, except in Burma, the Central Provinces, and Bombay, where there is a slight excess. Rainfall is again rather scattered, and, except at a few stations, not heavy. Weather is showery.

THE ALLEGED WIFE-MURDER.

The trial of the Mahomedan Hajee Elias Hajee Rukhia for the murder of his wife at Thallee Gully on the 5th instant was opened before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for Government, while the accused was undefended.

Memon Sumar Ismail, a retired cloth merchant residing at 2nd Don Tad Street, replying to Mr. Little, said he was proprietor of the house in Thallee Gully. The deceased woman, Fatma, was one of his tenants and lived on the first floor, where the accused and a boy, said to be Fatma's nephew, also resided. About eighteen days ago he had gone to Fatma's house for rent. She asked him to wait a day or two, and was quite well then.

Mr. Little next proposed to call the boy Mummoo who, he said, was the only eye-witness to the alleged murder, but his worship considered the boy was too young to understand the nature of an oath. Mr. Little, however, pressing his request,

Mummoo was called and in examination by Mr. Little recognised a large clasp knife shown him as the one with which he said the accused had struck his mother. Fatma was going to leave the room when accused caught hold of her. He saw accused use the knife on Fatma.

The prisoner refused to cross-examine the boy, who, he said, with a bold defiant look, had been tutored to give evidence against him.

Mummoo as he left the witness-box cried out, "I wish to take my father away."

Mummoo Lalla, a bheestie, said he resided in the same house as the accused. On the day before he gave evidence before the Coroner he saw accused come out of the house with an open knife in his hand. He called out to the boy Mummoo, who had preceded him, "Go and give information." Then he struck himself with the knife. Witness, being frightened at seeing the accused cut himself with the knife, ran away.

The prisoner, standing boldly up in the dock, without the sligtest sign of fear, asked witness why, when he saw him cut himself, he did not inform the police, and witness merely replied he was frightened. No ill-feeling existed between him and the accused.

Dadar Bux Jan Mahomed, another bhistee, examined by Mr. Little, said he also resided in Thalee Gully, and was on a visit to the last witness on the 5th instant, when he saw the boy Mummoo come downstairs, followed by accused, who had a knife in his hand, with which he cut himself on the right side of the abdomen, at the same time telling the boy to go and give information. Being frightened he ran away, but afterwards saw the accused in the hands of the police.

The accused here stated everybody knew that he gave information to the police. The witness was not present on the day in question, and he alleged that his evidence had been got up by the police.

Almaz Abdoola, diver to the Port Trust, also residing in Thallee Gully, who was the next witness, said he was sitting in his house about five o'clock on the afternoon in question, when he heard an alarm outside, and cries of "Sepoy, I have committed murder." He went out and heard accused make a statement to a policeman that he had committed murder. He went with the accused and the policeman, and also the witness Mahomed to the house where Fatma was living, when accused gave a knife, which was lying on a cot, to the sepoy. He saw the dead body of Fatma lying in the room. Blood trickled from a wound on the side of her neck, and there was a pool of blood on the floor. Accused then took a piece of cloth and tied it round the wound in his abdomen, after which he lifted the dead body of the woman and laid it on the cot. When witness and the others entered the room there was no one beside the body.

The case was adjourned till Saturday at 2-30 p.m.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant J. M. Sinclair, 1st Royal Irish Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

The services of Surgeon-Major J. A. Howell, I. M. S., have been placed at the disposal of Government in Civil Department.

Second Lieutenant C. T Ducat, 1st Worcester Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Major-General C. T Heathcote, C. B., is permitted to reside out of India.

Mr. E. O. Walker has been appointed Second Lieutenant of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Surgeon-Major Arnott, M. D., has been granted a year's sick leave to England.

It is notified for information that the Indian Government ships Clive and Tenasserim will leave for Aden on the 10th September.

A RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the authorities of the new Southern Maharatta Railway to the necessity of providing some special carriage for their travelling employes or relegating them to the brake-vans of their trains. I have frequently had occasion to travel on this line, and I have been caused much inconvenience by finding the one solitary second-class carriage of the mixed trains taken up and occupied by travelling auditors, weighing inspectors, permanent-way inspectors, police inspectors, *et hoc genus omne*, who take up all the available space with their bundles and bedding, &c., to the serious inconvenience of *bona fide* passengers. Of course, these gentry are too big to move and make room for humble passengers, and being known to the station-masters, nothing can be done. Considering that these employes travel free, preference ought to be given to *bona fide* paying passengers, especially in trains with limited accommodation. I trust this will meet the eyes of Colonel Lindsay and Mr. Craik, and that some arrangements might be made to relegate these free-travelling gentry to the brake-vans, or to a special third class carriage. The way these small officials resent the intrusion of the humble *bona fide* paying passenger into their compartments is worth seeing. Sometimes they catch a Tartar, but ordinarily, not being in uniform, they pass for passengers, and as such escape notice and strong language, but they generally get known by the way they get out at each station and strut into the offices, or call up the poor station-masters with their books, &c. They may strut as much as they like, but as they don't pay, they ought not to be allowed to take up the space intended for passengers on whom the company depend for their profits and whose convenience is their *raison d'etre*.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 22. SCRAPS.

It is fever, not cholera, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal tells us, the native ought to dread; yet no one gives a thought to the enormous mortality and sickness from fever, while half a dozen cases of cholera will excite attention and may arouse a panic. In Bengal last year, out of a population of sixty-six millions, nearly twenty-two millions sufferred from fever; and of the total death-rate of the province over 72 per cent. was due to the same cause. At the same time it may be remarked that the Sanitary Commissioner speaks of fever as if it were a specific ailment like cholera, instead of an introduction to, or an accompaniment of, some other ailment. If every case of death from fever were examined, we should not be surprised to find that it was not fever alone of which the patient died, but of something which it caused or sprang from.

Lord Randolph Churchill, says a correspondent of the *Star*, "being in danger of extinction as a politician, as a result of his long silence, he now, 'like a drowning man clutching at a straw', seizes upon the *Star* programme 'in order to kill two birds with one stone.'" From which two things will be observed—first that the spirit of Sir Boyle Roche is not yet extinct; and, secondly, that the correspondent has a very just appreciation of "the *Star* programme" when he describes it as a "straw."

A young Belgian named Thalle has distinguished himself at Blankenberghe by a novel and rash balloon ascent. Heedless of the entreaties of his mother and several other persons, he attached himself to the balloon by a band passing round his waist. When descending, the valve did not work, and Thalle was dashed violently against the ground. His spine was broken.

General Boulanger dined the other night at the Constitutional Club, the guest of Sir Albert Rollitt. The guests invited to meet him were almost exclusively Conservatives, amongst them being Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, Sir William Marriott, Mr. George Curzon, Lord Claud Hamilton, and Mr. Richard Chamberlain. The General was, as far as appearance went, entirely devoid of anxiety or even concern regarding the elections in France, the returns of which were hourly arriving in London. If he was at all disturbed at the result, he very successfully dissembled his uneasiness.

THE NATIVE PUBLIC AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The timely suggestion in the letter of your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" that Hindus and Mussulmans as well as Parsis should hold a public meeting to set the British public right in regard to the great scandals of which the odium and the punishment have been made to fall upon the natives of this country, while the guilty are absolved, is one which should be acted upon with energy and promptitude. By impudent misrepresentations and persistent calumny public opinion is being debauched, and it is high time to put the facts in their proper light. A miserable gang of wirepullers are employed in the dirty work of maligning those who are the victims of a system which, to the disgrace of Lord Reay's predecessor, was permitted to endure, although it stank in all men's nostrils. As you have rightly said, the neglect to give an indemnity rendered abortive the perfunctory and illusory inquiries instituted for years ago. Learning by experience, the administration of Lord Reay decided to give an indemnity to those making a free and full confession, so that a body of evidence might be obtained as to the systematised corruption which notoriously existed. Had that indemnity not been promised, the system which was polluting the whole administrative machinery would be still in full operation. Lord Cross has satisfied himself that an indemnity was a necessity of the case, but his Lordship would appear to have listened too readily to the voice of clamour, and to have whittled down the indemnity until it almost seems to have been a delusion and a snare. The Government of Bombay has been honest in this business, and it has a right to the support of every section of the Bombay public. Let the Parsis meet by all means, and let them, if they so please, put in the forefront their sense of the injustice of Mr. Ommanney's imputation that they sympathised unduly with Mr. Crawford. But the best means of showing that this imputation was unjust is to give clear and decisive expression to their opinion that in dealing with the intolerable state of things disclosed the Bombay Government has deserved well of the public. There is no reason why the leaders of the Hindu and Mussulman communities should not associate themselves with the Parsis in this. The prominent men of all communities should attend the Parsi monster meeting to show their sympathy with their fellow-citizens, and give volume and emphasis to the resolutions tendering support and sympathy to the Bombay Government while vindicating the purity of the administration and maintaining to the best of its ability the public faith with those who accepted its offer of indemnity.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 22. BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It has been shrewdly observed that the nimbus of notoriety is for a private man who has no public life behind him and no public life before him nothing but deceitful and misleading. It is generally most likely to take the man's wit wool-gathering if he enjoys his notoriety at all. If not, it is as likely to make him at the very best simply miserable. Of this class of notoriety-hunters perhaps the most miserable are those of whom nobody knows anything except that he has had his finger privately in some of the smaller pies which public men have been concerned in baking. Their heads are easily turned and their wits become in reality bankrupt. The spectacle which such folk make on some lively occasion affords real merriment to the sober and enlightened class of spectators. It reminds them of the old Æsopian fable of the frog distending to the size of the bull. It is to be feared, sir, that the notoriety which Mr. Chichgar is frantically endeavouring to seek at this juncture, judging from his literary contortions, is of the species above described. In all probability the majority of your readers have read his name for the first time in connection with this controversy. For, certainly, he would be the first to admit that he is entirely unknown to public life, except that he has come into contact as a newspaper reporter with some of the public citizens of Bombay. And that he is a personage who puts his fingers in the pies of public men is proved from his own correspondence, which also shows that he lamentably lacks that mental grasp and clear view of even such a trivial controversy as is now absurdly agitating the Parsi community, and that his moral sense is nigh vanishing-point. When such an obscure individual, giddy with the sudden nimbus of notoriety, stalks the public stage, it cannot but be that he should foam at the mouth, especially when to his chagrin he becomes conscious of the fact that the audience has completely found him out. The severe castigation which has been administered to him will, it is to be hoped, for his own sake, teach him a lesson. He must have already discovered to his bitter sorrow that after all it is no such easy matter to be talked about and written about while possessing no substratum of facts to support them. For, sir, what is, after all, the sum and substance of the hue and cry raised by that individual? Stripped of their verbiage and the adjectives, in the application even of which he seems to give fresh proof of incapacity to deal with a small public question like this, what do the letters reveal? Simply admissions after admissions. The more the labours to disprove the statements which Mr. Mehta has categorically alleged, the more he flounders in the mire of voluntary confession. He is obliged to admit the account he gave to Mr. Mehta of the policy which his employers were eager to adopt with a light heart, regardless of consequences. He confesses to Mr. Mehta having drawn out this truth from him. But he adds that the latter "twisted and tortured it into most fantastic shapes." Strangely enough, Mr. Chichgar has failed to give his own version of it. At any rate it was due to his own reputation as a veracious "reporter" that he should have given it with a view of enabling impartial folk to judge for themselves what was really said. Judging from the cut-and-thrust style of the writer and his burning desire to hurl back defiance in the face of his redoubtable adversary, we ought to have had the version from him. In its absence it is but fair to infer that the "little story" of Mr. Mehta is substantially true.

Then, having failed to disprove this statement, he abruptly walks round the question and alleges that the conversation referred to in Mr. M

has a most demoralising tendency. Self-consciousness of this kind is intoxicating. And the more the intoxication is fed the deeper the passion for such desire. "Publicity without public duty and without conferring on the public any power to verify the discharge of duty by the person thus made spuriously public" is, says a writer, "one of the most heady and poisonous of the ingredients of private life." Let us all hope that Mr. Chichgar, having subjected himself to this morbid craze for notoriety, will grow a wiser man and sink into the obscurity of the newspaper reporter to enliven the public by tit-bits from the police and succulent gossips of the goubemaches of the society where his employment takes him. That is the only befitting rôle for this personage on the staff of your Bazaar Street contemporary.—Yours, &c.,

OMEGA.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A SENTENCE REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MEEJEE LUKSHMON.

IN this case an appeal was filed against the conviction and sentence of four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default six months' additional imprisonment passed upon the accused on the 15th April last by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Joint Sessions Judge, Broach, for causing voluntary grievous hurt under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Manekshaw Jehangir represented the appellant, while Mr. Shantaram Narayen conducted the case on behalf of the Crown.

From the records of the case it appeared that the accused was only originally tried before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, at Broach, in January last, who acquitted him, on the ground of the evidence being insufficient and untrustworthy. On a revision of the case before Mr. J. Hamilton, Acting Sessions Judge, Surat, he set aside the order of acquittal, ordering the accused to be sent to the Sessions Court. The case was then tried before Mr. Dayaram Gidumal in April last. The facts elicited at the trial being as follows:—The deceased, Wasan, was a Waghir by birth (a bird-trapper) and, according to medical evidence was suffering from an enlarged spleen and liver. Wasan lived with his brother Jessing, the two brothers earning a living by trapping deer. One day while on one of these excursion in the direction of a village, called Hansot, they met the accused who, it appears, was the *factotum* of an enterprising Parsee, Seth Eduljee. Accused asked the brothers to bring him a live deer on the plea of wanting to present to his Seth, at the same time threatening to thrash them should they return without one. Not succeeding the deceased returned for his village, and on the way met the accused, when some altercation ensued, the accused striking the deceased three or four times with his fists. He then placed the deceased in a cart and drove away, giving out that he was taking him in custody for theft. Shortly after Wasan's body was found on the road and identified by his brother, when the accused was arrested. Medical evidence went to show that death was accelerated by rupture of the spleen and that the deceased could not have lived over four hours after the rupture. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found the accused not guilty of murder but guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default undergo a further term of six months' imprisonment.

After a careful examination of the records and hearing counsel's arguments, Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment, said: In this case the Judge differed from the assessors. The Sessions Judge did not believe Raghu, the principal witness, and held the charge unfounded, and the case fabricated. The alleged motive was that the deceased with two other men—hunters—who followed the pursuit of trappers of deer, met the accused—the agent of one Eduljee, an influential landowner—who asked them to bring him a deer. They said they would if they were not too far away. He told them he would beat them if they did not bring the deer. This was on the 25th according to one of the hunter's wives, who started three days before the 28th. It appears that on the 26th the deceased was killed, and on the 27th the corpse was found on the road, and on the 28th, it was identified; and the doctor said death must have taken place forty-eight hours before. The prosecution gave evidence to show that the accused met the deceased and presumably because he did not bring the deer, beat him with his fists, dragged him into a cart, drove away still beating him, and the deceased was subsequently found dead on the road, with his skull fractured and many ribs broken. This evidence alleged to be, as regards the assault and the driving away of eye-witnesses seems to us incredible. No stick, according to them, was used, yet the doctor says one must have been used to produce the injuries. Moreover, it is very hard to believe, that these witnesses, if they were there, and that the deceased himself when they were admittedly within earshot of people gathering cotton, would not have raised a cry for aid. If Raghu, the principal witness, was so keen to stop the ill-treatment, why did he not call for aid from the people in the fields, and go at once to the police after his vain pursuit. If the spleen was ruptured, and on that account the accused in alarm hurried away with the deceased, how are the broken ribs, the fractured skull and other subsequent ill-treatment by constant sworn to by the prosecution explained? The ill-treatment stated by these witnesses does not at all account for it. The fact that bamboos such as were in the cart, were found on the ground of the accused is not of much evidentary value, as all carts have such bamboos, and there is no proof these particular bamboos had any human blood on them. The counter-story of the defence is that the deceased had been drinking, which is proved by the medical evidence, and had either been killed in a quarrel or had injured himself by his drunken tumbles. His was a very weak diseased body and easily injured. The case of the prosecution certainly seems one of great improbability. Accused did not know deceased asked him to get him a deer, when he meets him by mere chance a day or two days after without the deer, and, therefore, assaults him brutally and carries him off in a cart, finally dropping him on the road, in an open way, dead, with fractured skull, broken ribs, and ruptured spleen. The story is so strange that it requires the strongest evidence to support it, and we do not think the evidence adduced reaches that quality. As regards the borrowing of the cart that does not affect the case if we do not believe the alleged eye-witnesses. On the other hand, it must be considered that the accused is a koli agent of a Parsee landowner, most unpopular because the Parsee has bought and enclosed all the waste pasture land of the village. A case like the present may well be the consequence of the ill-feeling against the co-villager, who has thus deserted the interest of his village. In conclusion, we agree with the assessors that the charge is not proved. We, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused, and direct that he be set at liberty.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st August, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·727
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·839
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	84·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·1
General Directions of Wind.*	W. WSW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	4·94
Fall of Rain	0·09
Total fall during month	9·44
Do. year	59·45
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd August	0·23

* From midnight to midnight.

BISMARCK is not slow to mark his sense of the iniquity of Socialist congresses. Already we hear of the arrest of Dieckmann, one of the miner delegates to the "Marxist" Congress recently held in Paris. Ostensibly the arrest was made in connection with the breaking up by the police of a meeting of the delegates of the Dortmund miners at Gelsenkirschen. Dieckmann made on the Congress a very favourable impression. He was the very typical, thinking, reasoning working man—sturdy, simple, strong, clear-headed. His short speech was like himself—simple, sturdy, and strong.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

WEST COAST STORM-SIGNALS.

THE following memorandum, prepared by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, explaining in detail the final storm-warning arrangements proposed for the West Coast, is published for general information. The arrangements will come into effect from the 15th proximo:—

1. The ports to be warned by this system are as follows:—Karachi, Porbandar, Veraval, Bhavnagar, Daman, Bombay, Alibag, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Goa, Marmagao, Karwar, and Kumta.

2. The warning officer will be the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India (or Weather, India,) Simla, and the officers to whom the warning telegrams will be addressed, and who will arrange for hoisting the storm-signals as directed by Weather, India, are as follows:—Karachi, to the Port Officer; Porbandar and Veraval none; Bhavnagar, to the State Engineer; Damaun, to the Governor of Damaun; Bombay, to the Port Officer; Alibag, to the Huzur Deputy Collector; Ratnagiri, to the Sar-karkun in charge of Customhouse; Vengurla, to the Sar-karkun in charge of Custom-house; Goa, to the Director, Meteorological Observatory, New Goa; Marmagao, to the Agent, W. I. P. Railway; Karwar to the Port Officer; Kumta, to the Custom Manager.

3. In order to enable the India Meteorological Reporter to carry out the work of warning, the Bombay coast ports with the utmost expedition he is permitted to communicate with the Port Officers or other authorites at the following stations by precedence, urgent messages (classed as XXS):—Karachi, Bhavnagar, Damaun, Bombay, Alibag, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Goa, Marmagao, Karwar, and Kumta. Hence all messages from Simla to the selected officers at the abovenamed ports directing signals to be hoisted will be forwarded by telegrams having precedence over all ordinary urgent messages.

4. The objects of the present system of signals are two fold:—

1st.—To warn the shipping at the ports on the West Coast of India, and more especially at Bombay and Karachi, of the probable existence of cyclonic storms in the Arabian Sea, which they are likely to encounter if they leave the port for the Red Sea, &c.

2nd.—To warn the port authorities and shipping of the probable or certain approach of a cyclonic storm to the port in question in order that any precaution necessary may be taken.

These objects are, it should be clearly understood, different. The first, for example, might necessitate the hoisting of a signal at Bombay in fine weather, and when there was no reasonable probability of early bad weather at that port, whilst the hoisting of the second set of signals would necessarily imply probable early bad weather at that port.

Signals intimating the existence of cyclonic storms in the Arabian Sea at a considerable distance from the coast are intended mainly for the information of the captains of vessels about to leave the important ports of Bombay and Karachi. The import of such a signal is, "There is a cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea which you may encounter if you proceed to sea. Learn as much as you can of its character and track from the daily weather report issued at Bombay and the storm telegrams posted at the port office before you proceed to sea." Such a signal is hence not intended to delay vessels, but to give captains a warning of the existence of a distant cyclonic storm and place at their disposal, information which may enable them to avoid it if they go to sea.

The second set of signals (warning ports of the approach of cyclonic storms) are intended partly for the protection of the ports and partly to prevent small steamers and vessels putting out to sea when they are likely to encounter stormy weather which may overwhelm them, although a large and well appointed steamer might pass through it without injury.

5. The system of warning will be carried out by signals hoisted in a prominent position in each port, supplemented by telegrams, giving so far as is possible the position, character, line of march, &c., of the storm, which will be posted up in some prominent position in the port office for general information. These telegrams will be sent at intervals, usually of 8 or 12 hours and never exceeding 24 hours during the progress of the storm, and will give as far as possible all important changes in the character of the storm or other important feature in its progress during the interval since the last telegram.

6. It should also be distinctly understood that the signals will only be hoisted before and during cyclonic storms, and will not be employed to indicate the prevalence of strong westerly winds, approaching in force to a gale, which occur occasionally during heavy bursts of the monsoon, and are partly, if not entirely, dependent upon conditions in the interior of India.

7. The signals employed by day will be made by means of two canvas shapes, a cone and a drum.

The cone is three feet high and three feet wide at base and appears as a triangle when hoisted. The drum is three feet high and three feet in diameter, and appears as a square when hoisted.

The night signals will be made by lanterns showing a red light. The lanterns should be at least three feet apart. The following is the system of storm signals employed to warn Bombay and the West Coast ports of India:—Signal No. 1, or warning signal, consists of a canvas shape representing a drum, and when hoisted signifies that a storm is in existence in the Arabian Sea, which may either approach the port or which may shortly cross one or the other of the usual tracks of vessels leaving the port. There is no night signal corresponding to this day signal.

Signal No. 2, a black cone apex down by day, and three red lights apex down by night. The signal signifies that a cyclonic storm is likely to affect the port, and give it strong winds at first from southwards. The shift of wind will depend on the track of the storm (*i. e.*, whether from east or west, &c.).

Signal No. 3, a black cone apex up by day, and three red lights apex up by night. This signal signifies that a cyclonic storm is likely to affect the port, and give it strong winds at first from northwards. The shift of wind will depend upon the track of the storm (*i.e.*, whether from east or west, &c.)

Signal No. 4, a black drum over a black cone by day, and four red lights in the form of a square by night. This signal signifies that a heavy cyclone is approaching the port, and that the centre will probably pass over or very near to the port; and hence that the shift of wind is likely to be rapid and the strength of the wind to be very great.

8. The signals will be hoisted at each port by the officer appointed on receipt of instructions from the Simla Meteorological Office. They will be kept flying until dusk and then be lowered and hoisted again next morning. The signal at a port may be changed (as, for example, from No. 2 to No. 3) during a storm when the indications become more definite and show that the storm is approaching the port. All such changes will be made under instructions from the Simla Meteorological Office, and the signals will be finally lowered on receipt of instructions from the Simla Office when the storm has broken up or is no longer likely to give bad weather at that port.

If the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th day signal is hoisted at any port, it will be replaced at night by the corresponding night signal, so that as soon as the day signal is lowered, the corresponding night signal will be hoisted, and remain in position until daybreak when the day signal will be again hoisted.

Meaning of Signals.—This has been partly stated above. The ports on the West Coast are liable to two classes of storms, viz.:—

(*a*) Storms which form in the Arabian Sea itself;

(*b*) Storms which form in the Bay of Bengal, advance across India, and pass out into the Arabian Sea.

In the first case the observations sometimes give indications of storms in the Arabian, Sea which march westwards. If these are likely to approach the steamer tracks between India and the Red Sea, telegrams will be sent to Aden for the information of steamers, and the first signal be hoisted at the larger ports, *e.g.*, Bombay, Karachi, &c. Again, the second class of storms rarely give strong winds to the ports south of Surat. These are all to a large extent protected by the West Ghats. When they cross the West Ghats and pass out to sea, if conditions are favourable, they may increase in intensity and become fierce and dangerous storms. They also occasionally recurve in the Arabian Sea and approach the coasts of Gujarat, Sind, or Biluchistan. In such cases the first signal only will usually be hoisted at ports on the coast, such as Karwar, whilst at the ports on the Sind, Cutch, and Kathiawar Coasts the warning signal will be first hoisted, and afterwards one or other of the danger signals, may be hoisted during the latter existence of such a storm.

Hence the hoisting of the first signal is intended as a sign that there is a cyclonic storm in existence in the centre or north of the Arabian Sea, which is likely to be encountered by steamers leaving the ports of Karachi or Bombay, or that a cyclonic storm is passing across the West Ghats out into the Arabian Sea, which although not likely to give strong winds (or gale) to the ports at which the signal is hoisted, may give a gale at a distance of 50 or 100 miles from the coast. The knowledge of its existence will hence be chiefly useful to captains of steamers. Its meaning is:—"If you leave port you may run into bad weather. If you wish for more precise information before you leave port, go to the port office and see what the weather telegrams posted there say."

In the case of the second signal a storm which is likely to give a gale is approaching the port. Its import is:—"Take the precaution necessary for riding out the gale as soon as you think it advisable." The precautions are usually stated in the rules of the port.

CURIOUS NAMES.

THE registers at Somerset House disclose a number of striking combinations of Christian name and surname, some of which are ingenious:—

FRONT-NAME.	SURNAME.
Ether	Spray
Foot	Bath
Pascal	Lamb
River	Jordan
Morning	Dew
Chistopher	Corpse
Offspring	Dear
Smith Follows	Smith
Orange	Lemmon
Colonel	Sergeant
Ever Virtuous	Sanders
Rose Shamrock	Anthistle
Mily Miles	Mills Overy
Thomas	White Hats

Of those "Rose Shamrock Anthistle," at any rate is good for a daughter of the United Kingdom.

Christian names of the more ambitious kind are plentiful. A son is named "Arthur Wellesley Wellington Waterloo Cox" (Births, 5 A. p. 318); another "Napoleon the Great" (2 B. 397.) A labourer calls his daughter "Lady Elizabeth" (1 D. 674). There is an instance of a hereditary knighthood or baronetcy formed in this manner, where a father, "Sir Francis" Howard, registers his son anew as "Sir Francis" (1 C. 349). Charles Hassall, described on the register as a medical herbalist, and presumably as anything we please in real life, comes to his son's assistance with the front-names, "Doctor Jervis St. Vincent Beresford" (8 C. 322). The son of "Horatio Nelson" Baker is named "Ewart Gladstone" (1 A 637.) Jewett, a parent of sporting proclivities, registers his child "Edward Byng Tally Ho Forward," (11 A. March 1865). An innkeeper's son is "Robert Alma Balaclava Inkermann Sebastopol Delhi Dugdale" (8 E. 512, November 1857). A long name bestowed by a Chartist on his daughter is "Fanny Amelia Lucy Ann Rebecca Frost O'Connor Douall Luck Holberry Duffy Oastler Hill" (16, 298, September 1842). "One Too Many" (4 A. 81) and "Not Wanted James" (1 D. 312) are the titles of unfortunate children. "Is it Maria" (8, 367) discloses a parental mystification answered, in the case of the other sex, by "That's It, Who'd Have Thought I" (2 A. 505). "George Henry" is subsequently prefixed to this absurd string of derivations. The wife of Thomas registers her son as "Young Thomas" (5 A.173), and James Stewart calls his son "Young James Gorston" (6 D. 454). The daughter of John Buckingham Smith is christened "Laughing Waters" (*sic*), which later gives way in the "certificate of naming" to "Minnehaha." "Richard Cœur de Lion Tyler Walter Hill" (1 A. 13) is a further instance of pompous names.

Stillborn children are not registered. Yet a child is entered as having died aged "a few seconds" (9 A. 201). A singular entry is that of a child registered, without name, as of "sex unknown" (8,440).

Humour is less rampant in the sphere of marriage entry. Emily Walton, however, is wedded to a husband called "Tighe ma qual O'Temerah Hope de Hindley Turner" (9 C. 147). In the register of marriage a column is set aside for the "condition" of the parties, whether they be spinster, bachelor, widow, or widower. On p. 149, vol. xviii., the bridegroom is described as "fat," the bride as "somewhat lean." The ecclesiastic presumably responsible for this entry is yet entrusted with the care of 470 souls; and his waggishness occurred half a century ago, we may believe he has long since chanted an appropriate palinode.

Among deaths, Richard Toohair is similarly described as a "living skeleton" (8 B. 534). The occupation of a man deceased is given as "Passionist" (8 B. 526). A schoolmaster at Knighton, in the Principality, dies of "political stroke"; this, too, as early as 1839. Here is a coincidence which perhaps yields to an ill-natured explanation: two officials of the same parish—one rate-collector, the other overseer—make away with themselves in the same week (5 B. 233). Births show a more notable coincidence where two children of the same family are born on leap-year day—one in 1863, the other in 1880.

Many parents, usually of the lower middle class, find pleasure in giving their children a plurality of names. Brown, a clerk in the Income-tax Department, calls his daughter Sarah Jane Mary Ann Emma Elizabeth Caroline Isabella Eliza Martha Catherine Matilda Evelyn Margaret Rosamond. This string is sufficiently lengthy; but Sarah. . . Brown is outpaced by the twenty-six titles borne by the daughter of Arthur Pepper, a laundryman, whose girl's name is one of the longest, if not the very longest, in existence. Spread out its entire length it runs—Anu Bertha Cecilia Dianna Emily Fanny Gertrude Hypatia Inez Jane Kate Louise Maud Nora Ophelia Quince Rebecca Starkey Tereza Ulysis Venus Winifred Xenophon Yetty Zeus. She has a name for each letter of the alphabet, and her names, with the exception of the surname, which of course is last, are in alphabetical order. She was born in 1883; and if she has not subsided under the weight of her christening, she may be yet with us. Frankly, let us not grudge Anu Pepper her good fortune; we cannot attain to it ourselves; we admit as much and yield, for our forbears have neglected us. Let her enjoy her position, the privilege of first, while she may. She cannot hold it long. When it is known that she has precedence by dint of the many names bestowed on her by her godfathers and godmothers, she will be met, challenged, and easily defeated by a rival, some weakling of the cradle whose baby laughter little suspects the horrid length to which nomenclature has advanced in its regard. There is no end to the resources of name-giving. A new hand will hold the palm, a new record be established, were it needful that a new form of registration-book be designed with pages sufficiently large to contain it.

There are some examples of registration humour; they are select in the sense that they are not exhaustive but they are not select in the completest senses, for to the fortunate or careful searcher they may not be the best. The general philosophical reflections, suggested by them are obvious. At any rate, there is no room for them here.

THE TALK OF THE CITY.

(From *The Birmingham Saturday Night.*)

THE sudden restoration to health of Mr. Thomas Edwards, of Birmingham, who has been an invalid for many years, is now quite the talk of the city. It seems that for a number of years he has been a great sufferer from rheumatic gout, sometimes being bedridden for six months at a time. He has tried various doctors, and used many so-called rheumatic remedies, in his effort to obtain relief, without avail. Finally, Mr. George Belhouse, Chief of the Birmingham Fire Brigade, gave him a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and from the very first application he experienced great relief from pain. Mr. Edwards is sixty-two years of age, and says that never during his life has he found anything to equal the Oil for removing pain.

Dr. R. Butler, Master of Arts Cambridge University, was a great sufferer from rheumatism. He used St. Jacobs Oil. He says the effect was simply marvellous. Mr. Wm. Howes, civil engineer, 68, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London, suffered over twenty years with rheumatism. Nothing relieved him. Then he tried St. Jacobs Oil. It acted like magic. It cured him.

Rev. Edward Singleton, M.A., 30, Bournevue-road, Streatham, says: "St. Jacobs Oil removed all pain directly."

Thomas Collins, 41, Thomaston-street, Kirkdale, Liverpool, inspector of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, after using two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil was completely cured of six months' suffering from severe rheumatism in the ankles.

James McKenzie, corporal, Royal Engineers, stationed at Chatham, was nearly crazy with neuralgia in his face and head, when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil was procured, and applied to the afflicted parts. The pain ceased at once as if by magic.

Mr. J. Wilkinson, 83, Bentham-road, South Hackney, London, suffered from rheumatism in his feet and legs for twenty years. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil drove away all pain and brought about an effectual cure.

The above statements are certainly entitled to the most serious consideration of every thinking man and women. The names given are those of living witnesses. The statements are facts. They can be easily verified. Let the public make the investigation. Everyone will find, not only that these testimonials are genuine, but that St. Jacobs Oil relieves and cures rheumatism, just as surely as the sun shines in the heavens. It acts like magic. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure. After the most thorough practical tests, it received six Gold Medals at recent International Expositions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who have been lame and crippled with pain for over twenty years. It is an external remedy. It goes right to the spot.

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SUPERSTITIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

THE Russians were the last European race to be converted to Christianity, and are still within a distance of heathenism that is easily measurable. It is, therefore, little to be wondered at that a number of singular superstitions should still survive among the peasantry, rather like those prevailing in France and England during the middle ages. The Russian journals are not much read in this country, but if they were more within the linguistic resources of English readers eager after novelties, they would be much astonished at not a few items of news reported. Had newspapers been published in A. D. 1400 in London, they would, we fancy, have frequently chronicled similar events to those we find recorded in the columns of the Russian press to-day. Since the time of Dædalus, flying men have been objects of suspicion, and we should certainly advise aeronauts to hesitate before making an ascent in Russia. Not many years ago a Russian nobleman made a balloon ascent, and had the misfortune to come down somewhere in the Baltic provinces, where not even a picture of a balloon had penetrated. There was of course, the chance of his being mistaken for a messenger of the gods, and honoured in consequence, but the peasants who inhabited the district where he alighted were apparently victims of pessimism, and concluded he was the devil descended from the sky to persecute them. They did not stay to wonder what the Evil One was doing so far away from his usual habitat, which is supposed to be remote from the clouds; but in a state of mixed theological and scientific ignorance, the panic-stricken mob tore the aeronaut to pieces. If a similar descent could have been made into Yorkshire four hundred years ago, the aeronaut might have met with a similar fate, or have been regarded as a messenger announcing the divine wrath and the final dissolution of all things—a panic to which the English people has been peculiarly liable. This superstitious terror about balloons, however, is an amiable weakness when compared with some others. It was only a week or two ago that the Russian newspapers related how a peasant had, with the approval of his neighbours, murdered his aged aunt, because he believed her to be a witch.

A still more revolting case of superstition was recently reported in the *Kadkaz*, a leading Russian journal. The story would be too horrible for belief if the evidence were less circumstantial. An old peasant woman living near Sookoom, in Caucasus, was suspected of witchcraft. Beyond the infirmities of age, and, perhaps, of ill-temper, the unhappy wretch was no doubt as innocent as the victims of our own "witch-finders" were. Her son died, and immediately the rumour spread that she had slain him, with the assistance of the Evil One, whose co-operation she had claimed. The neighbours sat in judgment over her, and decided that she should be submitted to "the ordeal by fire." That is to say, she was to be burnt and tortured in the hope that she would confess her supposed crime. The terror of the poor old creature deprived her of coherent speech. This was assumed to be a proof of her guilt. She was seized and tied to a pole, and burnt to death. What gives a still more fiendish aspect to this carnival of cruelty is that her surviving son was amongst the most energetic of those who tortured his mother. It will take several generations of education and progress before the peasantry of these remote districts get rid of such bloodthirsty superstitions. As a race, they are generally amiable and affectionate, rarely quarrelling in their cups, as is too frequently the case in England; it is only when their supernatural terrors are aroused that they seek what they think is their own safety in malignant manifestations of frantic cruelty. In the Ukraine the people believe in all sorts of supernatural beings, from vampires to water sprites. Amongst the most grotesque of their superstitions is the ceremony performed in some remote places to bring on the rain in a season of drought. An old woman, without a rag to cover her, is at midnight harnessed to a plough and driven through the village, whilst the male portion of the population are supposed to be sleeping. Her drivers are the village maidens, in their nightgowns. If any of the men, except the greybeards, should be tempted by profane curiosity to look on this strange procession, a great misfortune will befall the community. There is a romantic side of these degrading superstitions, fortunately. In South Russia, every stream and tree is believed to have its spiritual denizen, bringing mortals the luck they deserve. Russia is a land of contrasts, where obsolete superstitions jostle with the latest inventions of the nineteenth century.

THE CHEAPEST COURT IN EUROPE.

WHAT the relative cost of royalty and republicanism is an interesting subject for discussion, which has only one demerit, and that is, that it is scarcely possible to get at the exact figures. But it is perfectly easy to find out what different royal families cost their respective countries. The buckram Republicans, of varying degrees of respectability, are fond of insinuating, implying, or declaring, that Queen Victoria is the most highly paid Sovereign, and the English Court the most expensive, in Europe. The exact contrary is the truth. We own almost poorly paid Royal House in Europe, if not in the world—absolutely, and not merely in relation to its unique duties and imperial position. What are the facts?

The Civil List of the United Kingdom amounts to		£385,000.
The revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster amounts approximately to		£ 50,000.
		£435,000.
The revenue of the Prince of Wales (£40,000 annuity and, say, £60,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall) is about	£100,000.	
Annuities payable to other members of the Royal Family about	£150,000.	
		£250,000.
Total...		£685,000.

Now let us compare this to what corresponds to the Civil List in other countries. Austria.—The Civil List paid to the Emperor of Austria and Hungary amounts to £780,000. The Emperor's income from his private property is, perhaps, as large as the Civil List itself—certainly not much less, since he is one of the richest private gentlemen in Europe. Except the Crown Prince, who has a grant from the State, none of the other Princes receive anything except for offices they hold; but many of them are very wealthy, as, for instance, Archduke Albrecht, who is as rich as the Emperor, if not richer; and the others all derive considerable incomes from private property. Germany.—The Civil List of the Emperor, as King of Prussia amounts to £675,000, to which an addition has lately been made, The Emperor, as King of Prussia moreover, is in possession of vast domains, which bring in the enormous revenue out of which he is supposed, as the head of the family, to furnish annuities to all the Prussian Princes and Princesses, except the Crown Prince, the heir-presumptive to the throne, who has from the country £50,000 a year. Italy.—The Civil List of the King is £614,000, of which he has to pay fixed allowances to several princes amounting to £32,000. Russia.—It is supposed that the Court derives from landed property the annual sum of £2,500,000, of which it has to pay about £500,000 to different office-holders absorbing the rest for its own purposes. Turkey—Nominally the Civil List should be £600,000, of which the Sultan, we may presume, takes as much as he can get.

To turn to some of the less wealthy countries. The Mikado of Japan receives 2,500,000 yens per annum, which is £ 91,000 more than Queen Victoria's Civil List. The Civil List and allowances of the Bavarian Royal Family (population of Bavaria rather more than that of "Greater London") are fixed at 5,647,000 marks—about £282,000. In Belgium (population about equal to that of Greater London) the King receives £130,000 per annum, and has besides so large a private fortune that he was enabled to found the Congo State out of his private purse. In spain the Civil List, is 10,000,000 pesetas or about £400,000.

The area of the British Empire is greater than that of all the countries mentioned, except Russia; its population probably nearly equal to that of all of them put together; its wealth and commerce much greater than those of any. It cannot be contended that the duties, social and political, which fall to an English Sovereign and an English heir-appparent are much less onerous and costly than those of monarchs and princes in Austria, Germany, and Russia—to say nothing of Belgium, Bavaria, and Spain. But the smallness of royal incomes appears most conspicuous when we compare them with the revenues of [private individuals. We are haggling about a grant of £40,000 a year, which is a large sum, no doubt; but not perhaps so very large when one compares it with the amount which may be made by a successful manufacturer, a successful banker, or a successful trader: and not altogether out of proportion to that which may be made by the proprietor of a successful society newspaper, which lives on keyhole pryings into the royal household and back-stairs gossip about the aristocracy.

MAX O'RELL ON HIS KITH AND KIN.

M. MAX O'RELL, after making much "copy" and plenteous lectures out of John Bull and Uncle Jonathan, has now turned his attention to his own cousin, "Jacques Bonhomme" by name. In a new book with that title, published in Mr. Arrowsmith's bright and convenient "Bristol Library"—which from its brilliant beginning with "Called Back" has been always bright and entertaining—he takes the Frenchman and his wife to pieces in a pleasant chatty way, and peppers his little moralizings with a number of more or less amusing stories.

THE CORPORAL WHO COULD SPELL.

M. O'Rell tells some diverting anecdotes of his soldiering experiences in the French army. The officer who has risen from the ranks (he says) is very popular with the soldiers, whose wants he knows much better than do the young lieutenants fresh from the military school. He can speak very fair French, but prefers bad language, and can swear for a quarter of an hour without using the same oath twice. I remember, during the Franco-Prussian war, I happened to be quartered for a day in an aristocratic household in Lorraine with a lieutenant of this type. Trembling at the thought of my worthy friend's unruly member, I seated myself at our host's dinner-table. All went well until the conversation unluckily fell upon military marches, when the lady of the house wanted to know whether the feet did not suffer very much with such a quantity of walking to do every day in the hot weather. "I'll tell you what, ma'am," said he, "you must never wash the feet. I never do. Grease them well with tallow, and they'll be all right." The French corporal, to be seen in all his glory, must be studied when he has a written report to make to the colonel. He is a good fellow, who rules four men and defies all rules of grammar. His spelling is phonetic; yet he loves long words, and his reports bristle with such words as *nevertheless notwithstanding*. He is regarded by his four men as an authority on elegant diction. A private may be able to spell, but a corporal never—such is the deep-rooted belief of all French officers. I was present one day when a corporal came to the doctor with one of his men who was unfit for the saddle. The doctor examined him, and found him suffering from rheumatism. The corporal proceeded to fill up the requisite form for the man's admission to the nearest military hospital. "Can you spell *rheumatism*, corporal?" said the doctor. "I think, I can, doctor, thank you," replied he, saluting. That corporal was Louis Coetloyon, one of the leading journalists of Paris, who had volunteered soon after the outbreak of the war. We had a good laugh over the incident when I told the doctor of his blunder. "What business has he to be a corporal if he can spell?" exclaimed the surgeon.

FRENCH LOVE-MAKING.

As soon as two young French people are in love they want to die unless their parents immediately consent to their marriage, which is very seldom the case. Of course they never do die. They live all the while, and are almost inclined to think that, in love matters, plain sailing is not so sweet or so romantic as obstacles to overcome. What lovely letters crossed love suggests to them! Letters invariably written at midnight—French lovers never write by day—midnight, "when all is in repose around them." Letters full of "All is known, we are lost! What will become of us? Ah! forget me as soon as you can; we shall never be each other's. As for me, I shall die of it, I know, I shall. Then you will marry another woman. I will pray in heaven for your happiness. Perhaps now and then you will come to the cemetery and lay a bunch of violets on my tomb. You know, beloved one, that violets are my favourite flowers. You won't forget that, will you. Farewell!" When the Frenchman in love has an opportunity of making a *viva voce* declaration to the mistress of his heart, he generally sets about it in theatrical fashion.

THE SECRET OF GALLIC ESPRIT.

The French are essentially a happy people. Their cheerfulness, which strikes the foreigner the moment he sets foot on French soil, is due to a sound stomach. Dyspepsia is not known in France. Light bread, generous wine, dainty dishes productive of good-humour, never bolted, always eaten in cool apartments or in the open air with leisure and jocularity, there lies the foundation of the Frenchman's happiness. From the rich banker's mansion in the Champs Elysees to the simple mechanic's garret at Belleville, business cares are never allowed to interfere with the pleasures of the table. See the eyes sparkling with joy as the bottle fills the glasses, and the good-humoured rebuke of the host, when a lady—as most French ladies will—knocks the bottle in lifting her glass to prevent its being filled to the brim. "Sapristi, madame; say that you won't have any more, but, for goodness' sake, don't shake the bottle!" Or look how he frowns if he catches a guest in the act of adding water to his pet wine, "Mix this wine with water! My dear fellow, it's a sacrilege! God will never forgive you!" There is nothing irreverent in this exclamation. He is thoroughly convinced, that good wine was given to man by God to rejoice his heart; and to spoil it by adding water to it is in his eyes nothing short of a sin. A Frenchman is very poor indeed who has not in the corner of a cellar a few bottles that he has carefully tended for years, and that he brings upstairs to welcome an old friend at his table or cheer a poor neighbour on a sick-bed. Every year the French *bourgeois* promotes some hundred bottles of wine that has improved by keeping. You should see him as he gently opens the door of his cellar, and almost walks on tiptoe, for fear of shaking the ground. With very little inducement he would take off his hat.

M. MAX O'RELL'S LETTER-BOX.

But the most amusing part of the book is the appendix of letters which the author has received from unknown correspondents. "Sir,—It is wonderful," writes "A True Christian," "that you should remain in England to write and abuse her people just to please the French and fill your pockets. I have read your 'John Bull and His Island.' It is a pack of lies from beginning to end. Joanna Southcott was a true prophetess, and no other than the woman of the desert spoken of by St. John in the Book of Revelations. Most of her prophecies have been fulfilled already, and no doubt the rest will be fulfilled all in God's good time. Beware of bringing down the anger of the Almighty on the sins of jeering and lying. Rest assured that you will cut but a very poor figure on the day of her resurrection." One day the author found in his letter-box an epistle, the envelope of which was addressed to "John Bull, Esq., Cornhill, London, E. C." A post office wag had written on the back in blue pencil: "Not known. Try Max O'Rell" An anonymous wit (adds Max O'Rell) supplied the following to my collection:—"You say that Englishmen have not the bump of amativeness, and that you never saw them pay to their wives those little attentions that are known in France by the name of *maricaudage* and in England by that of 'spooning.' But, my dear sir, does it not strike you that perhaps those provoking Britons waited until you had left their houses to proceed to business?' This one 'has' me, I will readily admit." M. O'Rell is sometimes in luck, as when a young lady writes to him in this strain:—"Several young friends and myself have been speculating as to what you are like—whether you are young or old, plain or good-looking, tall or short, married or single. We scarcely dare hope that you will satisfy our curiosity by replying to this letter; but if you have a photograph of yourself to spare, it would settle our minds greatly." Other ladies, more bold, send their love—two or three even send kisses; but, alas! by post.

THE Shah of Persia is an amateur painter—very amateur, indeed, it may be said—and a droll story is told of him in this connection by a home paper. Some years ago he took it into his head to paint a picture, and the canvas was duly exhibited. In this remarkable painting a camel in the distant background was considerably taller than a tree in the immediate foreground, and a house in the right-hand corner of the picture much less in point of size than a d

PURE PERSONALITIES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Talking to an old Osborne boatman the other day, concerning the Royal marriage, he said "Ah, it seems only the other day I was on the beach at Osborne, and saw the Queen and the young Prince of Wales, whose daughter is about to be married, walking about. And the young Prince picked up a crab, the Queen told him to throw it away, but he still went on playing with it; so her Majesty snatched it out of his hand, threw it into the sea, and boxed her son's ears well. Another day the Prince ran into one of the Royal kitchens, and taking up a big saucepan he overturned the contents upon the floor. A young fellow, about 14, told him not to do it, and the Prince challenged him to fight, which they did. The Prince stuck up manfully, but was beaten by the boy, who was a good deal older. The Prince Consort finding them hard at work separated them, and then both boys appeared before the Queen, who punished the Prince, and gave the boy a new suit, as his own had been quite torn to pieces in the struggle."

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Emin Pasha, whom Mr. Stanley went to "relieve," was all the while improving the shining hour; and the hour always shines in Central Africa. When Mr. Stanley was toiling equatorwards, Emin Pasha was making his fortune. He was laying in vast stores of ivory. It is reported that he has seventy thousand pounds worth. But here is the interesting part of the matter. How did Emin contrive to get all his ivory without slave-labour? That he did so procure it, we cannot for a moment doubt Emin was not only Gordon's friend, but he was, to begin with, a humane, most kindly, and cultivated European. Emin is safe, it is believed. It will be interesting to hear from him how he contrived to do the business of an ivory-trader on a big scale without turning his fellow-creatures into slaves.

***

Dr. Peters is a German edition, and a cheap one, of Henry M. Stanley. The Docter, like the English explorer, has gone out to relieve Emin Pasha. He has been at it for a considerable time, and he hopes to come up with Emin next October or November. But by "next October or November" Emin himself, if report speaks truly, hopes to be in Europe. All that Dr. Peters appears to have done so far is to have stirred up jealousy between the Germans and the British East African Trading Company. He appears to be a meddlesome, self-advertising pedagogue, without much knowledge of the world.

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A British public in a hurry will naturally wish to know in the briefest way, who's who. Here, then, are four foreign gentlemen whose names and positions they may as well bear in mind. Two are in Crete. They are Ibrahim Pasha and Sartinsky Pasha. The latter is the Governor-General of the island, which ranks as a "vilayet," or great province of the Empire. He means well, and he is anxious to keep the peace. Ibrahim is the military "Governor," or Commandant. He is believed to be a capable officer; and, like the Governor-in-Chief, he has tried to keep things quiet. But if he has any irregulars in his Cretan force he will be unable to control them in the event of fighting. He has ten battalions of regular troops already. Eight more are on the way. Eighteen battalions to keep order among a population of three hundred souls.

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The other two are General Vannovski and M. de Freycinet. Events change so rapidly in France that people may be excused if they forget that M. de Freycinet, ex-Civil Engineer, ex-Premier, is for the present Minister for War. General Vannovski is the Russian Minister of War. It is believed that these officials have recently had several confidential and secret interviews—on military matters. There may be nothing in it. But, still, it is asserted, authoritatively, that the interviews have taken place. The Berlin folk professed to be alarmed.

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Colonel Robert Ingersoll, whose unique Biblical criticisms are making their way, not by any means slowly, among the masses of this country, as well as of America, was born in New York State fifty-six years ago. He is the incarnation of Yankee shrewdness, good sense, and good humour. He has the ordinary Yankee lack of a "bump of reverence"—for much of what an effete hemisphere such as ours considers sacred. Fancy Ingersoll a Gifford Lecturer on Natural Religion in one of the Scotch Universities! He fought in the great war. He then took to law. He is a capital platform lecturer, and he has a big business (in the law line) in Washington.

***

The youngest Admiral of the English fleet is Sir Geoffrey Hornby. The oldest is Sir Provo Wallis, G.C.B. Admiral Wallis is ninety-eight years old. It is eighty-five years—just the year before Trafalgar—since he went to sea! And it is seventy-six years months since he fought in that famous ween the English Shannon and the Yanke , off Boston—the latest fight between d her American offspring, and may it be the last. It is pleasant to think that grand old seaman, a contemporary of Nelson, fair health and strength. Wallis, by the way, has never commanded a steam vessel! He is a survival from the age of wood and canvas—the age the close of which is symbolised in Turner's immortal "Temeraire." The Captain of the Shannon having been wounded, it fell to Lieutenant Wallis to bring her with her prize the Chesapeake, to England. For this service Wallis was raised to the rank of "Commander." Wallis was made a Vice-Admiral in 1857.

***

Sir Samuel Baker is for a march up the Nile, and an extension of the present Egyptian boundary. Near as he is to the psalmist's limit of three score and ten, he would probably have no objection to assist in the operation. Merely physical hardships would have no terrors for a tough traveller who has only recently returned from a sporting trip to India. Having once upon a time been Governor of the Soudan, under the Viceroy of Egypt, he would naturally prefer to see it restored to its allegiance. He Stop at Dongola and Berber, you need not to Khartoum." But surely, if you go as far Dongola, you are more liable to attacks ou remained at Wady-Halfa; in which case have to "finish the job," and push on to

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ules Verne, the "scientific" novelist, is a lawyer profession, although he never practised. Before king a hit with "Five Weeks in a Balloon," he scored some success as a dramatist in Paris. When book made a hit, Verne determined that he d cram up science, and attended lectures at the School of Mines. It is doubtful whether he well-posted up in science, and it is practically hat he consults professional authorities on all ts. He is, however, a brilliant mathema- nd knows something of chemistry. He is ch, thanks to the enormous sale of his books, has been translated into every language under n. He has a charming house at Issy, and has ly become religious, though in his earlier years was a sceptic.

***

The King of Denmark, says a Continental gossip, has a great fancy for going about Copenhagen *incognito*. He loves to ride on the top of trams, and by night will often go out, attended only by an officer, in mufti and spend two or even three hours riding about the city in all directions. He has, it is said, met with some strange experience, and it is at least certain that he has got to know something of the feelings of his people by overhearing chance conversation. He has a passion for old china and has some of the rarest pieces. It is quite a customary thing for dealers in old china to call at the palace if they have anything good. The article is sent up to His Majesty, and if he approves of it the dealer goes into the Royal presence and the bargain begins. The King loves a good bargain, and being, as he is, an expert, he, as a rule, holds his own against the dealers.

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Mr. Winterbotham, M. P., is said to be a man with such distinctly liberal opinions that his recent strictures upon the ladies of the ballet are difficult to explain. Probably they are due to a certain amount of latent Puritanism inherited from that forefather who suffered fine and imprisonment rather than subscribe to the last of the religious persecutions under the Test Act. Mr. Winterbotham is possessed of a delightful personality, and is highly popular amongst his neighbours and employes, whilst his honest and outspoken expression of opinion make him almost idolised by his villege laboring constituency. Naturally, his political opponents do not equally appreciate his criticisms of their tactics, but the abuse of the country squirearchy and priestocracy has hitherto tended to increase his hold on the affections of his constituents, and when he goes among them there is the same pressing forward for a shake of the hand that is associated with Mr. Gladstone on tour. In other question Mr. Winterbotham has no taint of the ancient Puritanism. He takes great interest in all field sports, particularly in cricket, keeps a choice brand of cigars, and can give his guests a glass of champagne not deficient in quality. He can give Mr. Labouchere points and beat him at billiards and enjoy a dance with as keen a pleasure as his charming daughter. It is rarely that he speaks without his book, but if it were possible for him to meet the offended beauties face to face the formation of a mutual admiration society would shortly be announced.

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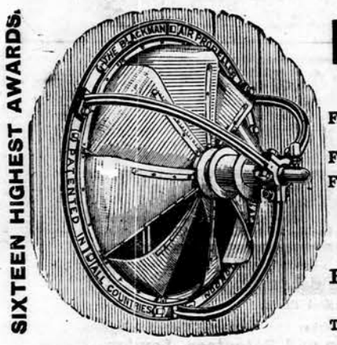

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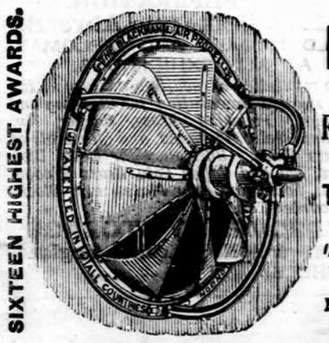
SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



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For VENTILATING and COOLING Purposes,

Moves Air in any direction at the rate of about 15,000 cubic feet per horse-power per minute.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH" FOR HAND POWER.

If the necessary data be furnished, we supply free with each Blackman a working tracing of its application, based on wide and successful special experience.

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Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one

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Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

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Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.

Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.

Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.

Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.

Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.

Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year,

In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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NOTICES.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM.

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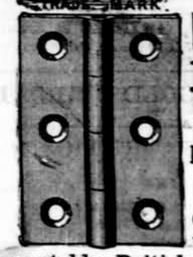

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS, ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

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Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Heleas, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

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FOR LONG WALKS.

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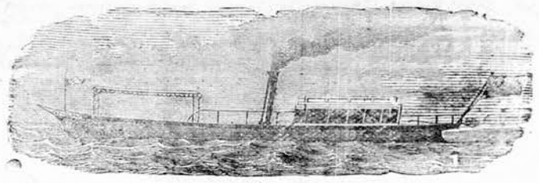

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With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

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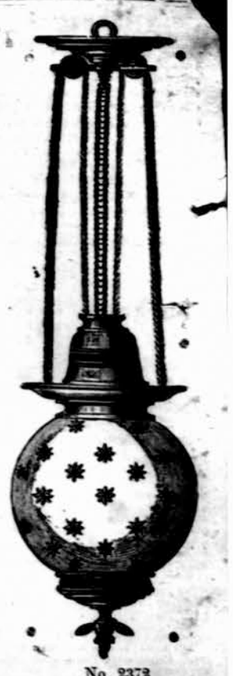

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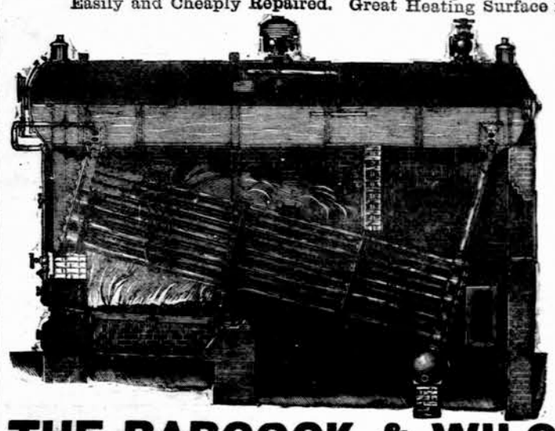

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WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTO

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impu

It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, E and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and per cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matte
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for G and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from th blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrante free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 188

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellen Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a lon time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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